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[P. T. O.

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A HEBREW GRAMMAR

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PREFACE.

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THIS little book is merely a sketch of Hebrew
Grammar, but it contains sufficient to enable
the student to read the Hebrew Scriptures
with the aid of it and of a dictionary. The
student is advised to separate the Tables from
the Grammar, so that he may be able to lay
each Table before him while he reads the corre-
sponding explanation in the Grammar. Some
points, which for want of space I have been
obliged to treat less thoroughly than they
deserve, will be found more fully explained
in my "Hebrew Student's Commentary on
Zechariah." The Hebrew of Zechariah is
very easy, and quite suitable to be used as a
"Second Reading Book."

<div align="right">W. H. L.</div>

CAMBRIDGE, *Jan.*, 1887.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Absol. Absolute State.
B. H. Biblical Hebrew.
c. Construct State.
Col. Column.
Comp. Compare.
Compl. Complete.
Const. Consonant.
Def. Art. Definite Article.
Diff. Difference.
Fin. Final.
Gen. Generally.
Gram. Grammarians, Grammars, Grammatical.
Gutt. Guttural.
Incmpl. Incomplete.
Init. Initial.
l. line.
ll. lines.
Med. Medial.
Obs. Observe.
Ord. Const. Ordinary Consonant (viz. not gutt. or *resh*).
P. F. Prepared Form.
p. Pause.
Rad. Radical.
Rt. or √. Root.
Suff. Suffix, Suffixes.
Syll. Syllable.
T. Table.
Term. Termination.
V. A. Verbal Adjective (or Participle).
V. N. Verbal Noun (or Infinitive).
Z. Lowe's "Hebrew Student's Commentary on Zechariah."
  * Prefixed to a paragraph denotes that it may be omitted
the first time of reading the Gram., or until it is referred to.

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

§ 1.—On Table 1. (*a*) Hebrew is written and read from right to left; thus בגדכפת is to be read BGDCPT.

(*β*) *Dāgēsh Lene.* The letters בגדכפת, called BGaDCPhaTh, are pronounced hard or unaspirated, *b, g, d, c, p, t,* when the dot called *dāgēsh lene* is written in them; but when dāgēsh lene is omitted they are aspirated; thus ב is *bh;* ד is *dh* (but some pronounce it like ר *d*); פ is *ph;* ת is *th;* but between ג and ג, *g* and *gh*, as also between כ and כ, *c* and *ch* (with most scholars) no difference is made in pronunciation.

(*γ*) Dāgēsh lene in a *BGaDCPhaTh* letter is a sign that that letter begins the syllable; but at the end of a word (§ 5 *γ*), when not preceded by a vowel, it may take dāgēsh lene, as נֵרְדְּ, *nērd.*

(*δ*) Unless a *BGaDCPhaTh* letter is the first letter of a syll., it never takes dāgēsh lene (except § 5 *γ*); but the converse is not true, for a *BGaDCPhaTh* letter without dāgēsh lene does sometimes begin a syllable. (*e.g.* § 11 *η*.)

(*δ*) *Dāgēsh Forte.* A dot is also used to double a letter, and is then called *dāgēsh forte.* It cannot (unless anomalously) be used with א, ה, ח, ע, which are called *gutturals,* nor with ר.

(*a*) Hence the dot in a BGaDCPhaTh letter may be *lene* or *forte;* but, as a means of distinction, observe that a consonant cannot be doubled unless it

1   B

be preceded by a *short vowel* or by an *accentuated long vowel.*

§ 2.—On Table 2. (*a*) When a vowel is written *above* it is read *after* the consonant on the *left* of which it is written, as צֹ, *tzō* or *before* a consonant on the *right* of which it is written, as לֹם *lōm;* and (*β*) when written *above* a letter such as וֹ, וֹ, וֹ, which have no right and left, it is always read *after* the consonant, as עָוֹן *grāvōn* (unless וֹ stands simply for *khōlem*).

(*γ*) The consonants א, י, and ו, are the semivowels of the three classes of vowels (1) *ā* and *a;* (2) *ē, e, ī, i;* (3) *ō, o, ū, u,* and are often used, especially י and ו, as letters of prolongation (like the German *h* in *wohl*). (See § 3.)

N.B.—*Gādōl* means "great," or "long;" *khātūph* means *correptum, i.e.* "short."

(*δ*) The same sign, ־ָ, is used for *ă* and *o.* These vowels can be distinguished only by a knowledge of grammatical rules.

§ 3.—On Table 3. (*a*) The semivowels א, י, and ו, when used as letters of *prolongation*, are called quiescent, as בָּא *bā*, he came, בֵּית *bēth*, house-of, בּוֹ *bō*, in him, לֹוּ *lū*, would that! etc. They may also *quiesce* after certain short vowels. The letter ה is quiescent at the end of a word, unless it be written with mappēk, הּ, when it is fully consonantal.

(*β*) When *khīrik gādōl, tzērē*, and *shūrik* are written with their quiescent consonant, thus, יִ־ָ, יֵ־ָ, וּ, they are said to be written *plenè;* when without,

they are said to be written *defectivè*. *Khīrik gādōl*
and *shūrik* are generally written *plenè*, but *tzērē*
most often *defectivè*.

*(γ) But *khīrik gādōl* and *shūrik* are not uncom-
monly written defectivè (֑ being in the latter case
written for וֹ), *e.g.* יָרָא *yīrā*, for יִירָא *he fears*, זְבוּלֻן
Zbhūlūn, for זבולון *Zebulon*.

*(δ) *Vice versâ*, וֹ is sometimes written anoma-
lously for ֑ before dāgēsh forte, when the note דגש
שורק אחר generally accompanies it; and *kāmētz khā-
tūph* (֑), and even *khātēph kāmētz* (֑) are some-
times written for וֹ, as הָרְשׁוּ for הֹרְשׁוּ (Ps. cix. 20, ed.
Baer).

§ 4. (a) A word cannot begin with a vowel
except וּ *ū*, "and." Proper names, which in the Ver-
sions seem to begin with a vowel, really begin with
a gutt., א, ה, ח, or ע, as אָחָז *Ahaz*, עַי *Ai*.

(β) A vowel *without a quiescent consonant* cannot
end a word, except ֑, as הֹ *cā*, נֹ *nā*, הֹ *hā*.

(γ) Two vowels cannot occur in pronunciation
without an intervening consonant, unless the second
be *furtive pathakh* (§ 10 a).

§ 5.—On Table 4 (1). (a) *Simple Shvā.* When
a consonant bears no vowel, it has a shvā written
under it, the *simple* form of which is ֑, as יִפְקֹד
yiph-kod.

(β) A *single* vowelless *final* consonant does not
take *shvā*, as יַד *yad*, hand, except ך, as לֵךְ *lēc*, go thou.

(γ) But if a word end in *two* vowelless con-
sonants, both take *shvā*, as קֹשְׁטְ *kūsht*, truth.
In this case, when the last letter is an unaspirated

BGaDCPhaTh (§ 1 γ), it will take *three* dots, as
גֵּרְדְּ *nērd*, nard, וַיֵּשְׁתְּ *vayyēsht*, and he drank.

(δ) But if the first of two final vowelless conson-
ants be quiescent, neither will (in most editions of
the Hebrew Scriptures) have shvā, as שְׂאֵת *sēth*, to
carry.

§ 6. *Shvā* is of two kinds. When under the last
letter (or letters) of a syllable it may be called
secant; when under the first letter of a syll. it may
be called *linking*.[1]

(α) When two shvā come together, the first is
secant and the second linking, as יִכְבְּדוּ *yic|bdū*,
except at the end of a word, when they are both
secant, as גֵּרְדְּ *nērd*.

§ 7. *Compound Shvā. Linking* shvā is of two
forms. When under an *ordinary consonant* it is gen.
of the *simple* form, as פְּרוּ *prū*; but when under the
gutt. א, ה, ח, ע, it is always (except as in § 8 β) of
a *compound* form, viz. ⟨ ַ⟩, ⟨ ֱ⟩, or ⟨ ֳ⟩, which forms cor-
respond to the *three* classes of vowels[2] (T. 2).

Thus a *simple* shvā under a *gutt.* is *secant*, as יֶאְשַׁם
yeh|sham;

But a *linking* shvā under a *gutt.* is *compound*, as
יַעֲמֹד *ya|grmōd*.

*§ 8. (α) A linking shvā is sometimes written
compound under letters other than gutt., as וּזֲהַב

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[1] Grammarians generally call the former *silent* or *quiescent*,
and the latter *vocal* or *moving*. The term *quiescent* is objec-
tionable as creating a confusion with regard to the contents of
T. 3. *Vocal* and *silent* are objectionable as introducing the
fatal error that shvā counts as a vowel.

[2] Though these shvā-forms contain vowel-signs, *a*, *e*, and *o*,
they do not form a syll., thus אֱמֶת truth, is a monosyllable.

(Gen. ii. 12); לָקֳחָה (Gen. ii. 23); and frequent, when two like consonants come together, as הַלְלוּיָהּ·

*(β) *Simple* shvā under the ה and ח of the verbs הָיָה and חָיָה is traditionally pronounced as *linking,* thus יִהְיֶה *yi-hyeh,* יִחְיֶה *yi|khyeh.*

§ 9. (a) Since (§ 5 a) a consonant [except a single vowelless final consonant, § 5 β, or two final consonants, of which the first is quiescent, § 5 γ] must be followed by a *vowel* or *shvā,* we perceive that in such a word as מֹשֶׁה, the מ having no shvā must be followed by a vowel, and therefore the dot on the right of the שׁ must answer two purposes, viz. to distinguish שׁ *sh* from שׂ *s,* and to indicate the long vowel *khōlem.* The word is therefore *Mōshe,* Moses.

(β) In such a word as עָוֹן since *compound* shvā is always *linking,* and, from the very nature of linking shvā, ע must be followed by a consonant, it follows that ו is a case of § 2 β, and must be read *vō;* so the word is *grvōn.*

(γ) ו stands for *vv,* not *ū,* after a vowel, as צִוָּה *tzivvā.*

§ 10.—On T. 4 (2). (a) The gutt. ה, ח, ע, cannot be pronounced *at the end of a word* unless preceded by an *a*-sound, as נָח *nākh,* טַח *takh.* Therefore, if preceded by any vowel but *kāmētz gādōl* or *pathakh,* they have a *pathakh* written *under* them, but pronounced *before* them, which is called *furtive* (גְּנוּבָה "stolen"), as רוּחַ *rūakh,* spirit, גִּלְבֹּעַ *Gilbōagr,* Gilboa, גָּבֹהַּ *gābhōah,* high.

(β) Furtive pathakh does not count grammatically as a syllable. ✔

§ 11. General Rules of Vocalization, etc. (a) When prefixes are put to a word (or Rt.) beginning with a BGaDCPhaTh, the BGaDCPhaTh loses its dagesh *lene*, as בַּיִת *a house*, בְּבַיִת *in a house*; √ כּוּן, whence מָכוֹן.

(β) Two *linking* shvā cannot fall together. To avoid this, the former of the two is changed into a *light* vowel, gen. *i* (but often *a* or *e*). Thus, if we wish to prefix בְּ to מְקוֹם we must change the shvā of בְּ into *khīrik*, as בִּמְקוֹם.

(γ) A *light* vowel (viz. one which is a substitute for a linking shvā) differs from an ordinary *short* vowel, in that the shvā of the consonant following it *must* be linking.

(δ) Since א, ה, ח, ע, and ר cannot take dagesh forte (§ 1 δ), compensation is gen. made for the loss of the doubling by lengthening the preceding vowel.

(ϵ) Before a word beginning with a gutt. with compound shvā a prefix gen. takes the same vowel as the compound shvā, as אֳנִי *a boat*, בָּאֳנִי *in a boat*.

(ζ) Initial י on taking prefixes followed by dagesh forte, is gen. *not* dageshed.

*(η) When a word ending with a vowel, or quiescent letter, is joined by a conjunctive accent to a word beginning with a BGaDCPhaTh, that initial letter is gen. without dāgēsh lene. (Z., pp. 149–152.)

*(θ) When by the addition of a suffix (or accentuated syll.) the accent is drawn towards the end of

the word, count back three vowels from this new accentuated syll. (both inclusive), and remove

(1) That third vowel if it can be removed, as יָעִיר "he arouses," יְעִירֵנִי "he arouses me;" הָפֵּץ "enjoying," *pl.* חֲפֵצִים:

(2) If it cannot, remove the second, as תְּנַפֵּץ "thou scatterest," תְּנַפְּצֵם "thou scatterest them;" עֹמֵד "standing," *pl.* עֹמְדִים.

(3) In some cases none of the vowels can be removed, as כּוֹכָב "a star," *pl.* כּוֹכָבִים.

*(ι) A vowel cannot be removed if it be supported by dagesh forte, as גַּנָּב "thief," *pl.* גַּנָּבִים; or by dagesh forte understood (see δ), as חָרָשׁ (for *kharrāsh*), "artificer," *pl.* חָרָשִׁים; and gen. when it is followed by a quiescent const. expressed or understood, as עֵדָה "testimony" (√עוד); עֵדָתוֹ "his testimony" (while עֵדָה "congregation," √יעד, makes עֲדָתוֹ).

§ 12.—On T. 5. (*a*) The prefixes בְּ *in, by,* etc., כְּ *as, while,* etc., לְ *to,* etc., all follow the same rules. Viz. (1) before *all* consonants with a vowel they take shvā, see ll. 1, 3, 5; (2) before all consonants with shvā (except יְ) they take *khīrik*, see ll. 2, 6; (3) before יְ the ' quiesces with the *khīrik* (T. 3), see l. 8; (4) before gutt. with compound shvā they take the vowel of that compound (§ 11 ε), see l. 4.

(β) וְ *and,* follows the same rules as בְּ, etc., except that before *non*-gutts. with shvā it becomes

י, see col. 4, l. 2; also before the labials במף *with*
or *without* a vowel, see ll. 5, 6.

(γ) Prefix מְ may be used for מִן *from*. (1) Before
all consonants (except gutt. and ר and י) the נ is
assimilated to that consonant by means of *dagesh
forte*, see col. 5, ll. 1, 2, 5, 6. (2) Before a gutt. or ר
the *khirik* is lengthened into tzere, see ll. 3, 4, 7.
(3) Occasionally no compensation is made before
gutt., as מֵחוּט *from a thread*, מִחוּץ *out-side*, מִהְיוֹת
from being (1 Kin. ii. 27), מִרְדֹף *from pursuing* (1 Sam.
xxiii. 28, etc., *cf.* Isa. xiv. 3). (4) Before י not only
is the dagesh omitted (§ 11 ζ), but the י quiesces
with the *khirik* as though the prefix were מ with
shvā, see l. 8.

§ 13. (α) The א of אֱלֹהִים *God*, quiesces in tzērē
after the prefixes בְּ, כְּ, לְ, וּ, as לֵאלֹהִים, כֵּאלֹהִים, בֵּאלֹהִים,
וֵאלֹהִים (but not the א of אֱלוֹהַּ, as בֶּאֱלוֹהַּ, except with
suff. לֵאלוֹהוֹ); and not after מ, as מֵאֱלֹהִים.

(β) The א of אֲדֹנִי ὁ Κύριος, quiesces in pathakh,
as וַאדֹנִי, לַאדֹנִי, כַּאדֹנִי, but מֵאֲדֹנִי. The word
אָדוֹן *lord*, in *c.* (§ 22) has לַאֲדוֹן *pl.* וַאֲדֹנִי; but אֲדֹנִי
my lord has לַאדֹנִי, בַּאדֹנִי, וַאדֹנִי; in other parts it
fluctuates between אֲ and אַ; *neither do editions agree
in this last case.*

(γ) The Divine Name יְהוָֹה is read אֲדֹנָי (with the
vowels of which it is pointed); the prefixes before
it are pointed as before אֲדֹנָי; thus, בַּיהוָֹה, וַיהוָֹה, etc.,
and מֵיהוָֹה. When The Name is pointed יֱהוִֹה it is
read אֱלֹהִים.

(δ) When prefixed to the V. N., לְ makes a closed
syll. with the first rad. (if not a gutt., see § 11 ε),

as לִנְפֹּל *to fall;* but בְּ and כְּ take a light vowel,
(§ 11 β), as בִּנְפֹּל *in falling,* כִּנְפֹּל *while falling.*
Observe too לֵאמֹר *to say,* or *saying;* but בָּאֱמֹר, כָּאֱמֹר.

§ 14.—On T. 6. (a) The Def. Art. is represented
by the prefix הַ, followed by dagesh forte, l. 1. With
יְ dagesh is omitted, and even before ה and ח not
with *long kāmētz* the compensation for loss of dagesh
(§ 11 δ) is gen. rejected, l. 2. Before א, ע and ר, the
pathakh is lengthened to *kāmētz*, l. 3; and in the
cases mentioned in l. 4 the *pathakh* becomes *segōl.*

(β) When בְּ, כְּ, לְ, are prefixed to a word with the
def. art., the ה is gen. suppressed, or, in other words,
the prefix takes the vowel of the def. art., as לַקּוֹל *to
the voice,* כַּיְאוֹר *as the river,* לָאִישׁ *to the man,* לֶעָרִים *to
the cities,* בֶּחֳלִי *in the sickness.* Occasionally the ה is
retained, as בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם *in the heavens,* etc.

*(γ) Similarly, the ה of the V. N., niph. and
hiph., is sometimes dropped, as niph. לֵרָאוֹת for
לְהֵרָאוֹת (Isa. i. 12); hiph. לַמְרוֹת for לְהַמְרוֹת (Isa. iii.
8). So too, מַה־לָּכֶם for מַלְּכֶם etc.

(δ) But after the prefixes וְ, מִ, and שׁ (§ 21 δ),
the ה of the def. art. is not dropped, as וְהַיּוֹם *and the
day,* מֵהַיּוֹם *from the day.*

(ε) אֶרֶץ *land,* always becomes הָאָרֶץ· * Some mono-
syll. from √ע״ע become long before the def. art., as
חַג *festival,* הֶחָג; גַּן *garden,* הַגָּן; הַר *mountain,* הָהָר;
עַם *people,* הָעָם; but הָרַע *the evil,* p. הָרָע.

§ 15. (a) The Interrogative Prefix ה is הֲ before
all vocalized consts. (not gutt.), as הֲיֵשׁ *is there?*
הֲרָאִיתָ *dost thou see?* (β) Before a vowelless const.,

or a gutt. *not* pointed with kāmetz, it is הַ, as הַמְעַט,
הַחֵפֶץ, הַאַתָּה·   (γ) Sometimes the vowelless const.
takes dāgēsh, as הַכָּמוֹת (2 Sam. iii. 33), הַזּבְחִים (Amos
v. 25).   (δ) Before gutt. with kāmētz it is הֶ, as
הֶחָזָק, הֶהָיְתָה, הֶאָפֵס.

*§ 16.   מָה *What? How?* becomes (α) before non-
gutt. מַה, as מַה־זֶּה·   (β) Rarely before ה and ח not
kāmētzed it is מָה, as מָה הוּא (Num. xvi. 11; cf. Zech.
v. 6; Gen. xxxi. 36).   (γ) Before הָ it is gen. מֶה־, as
מֶה־הָיָה   (δ) Before ע and חָ *always* מֶה, as מֶה־חָלָד,
מֶה־עָצְמוּ; and even when ע and ח are otherwise
vocalized, as מֶה־חַטָּאתִי, מֶה־עֲוֺנִי (1 Sam. xx. 1).

*§ 17.   מה with prefixes. בַּמֶּה (and בַּמֶּה) *Where-
by?* כַּמֶּה (and כַּמֶּה) *how much? how many?* לָמֶה
and לָמֶה (Obs. tone) and לְמֶה *Wherefore?*

§ 18.   (α) מִי *who,* or *whom?* is indeclinable. It
may be used with prefixes, as וּמִי *and who?* מִי וָמִי
who exactly? (Exod. x. 8), לְמִי אַתָּה *whose art thou?*
Also בֶּן מִי (*son of whom*), *whose son?* etc.

*(β) Hebrew idiom sometimes requires מִי when
we should expect מה, and *vice versa.*

§ 19.—Oɴ T. 7. The forms in brackets are of
rarer occurrence. The pers. prons. are often used
in the place of the verb " to be," as יְהוָֹה הוּא הָאֱלֹהִים
The Lᴏʀᴅ He is *the God;* בֵּנִים נַחְנוּ we are *honest
men.*

§ 20.—Oɴ T. 8. (α) When the demons. prons.
are the subject they are without the art., as זֶה הָאִישׁ
this is the man. When they are used as adjectives

they agree with their noun in taking or omitting the
article. In the former case they *follow* the noun, as
הָאִישׁ הַזֶּה *this man;* but זֶה לִוְיָתָן *this leviathan.*

(β) Similarly an adj., when used as an *epithet,*
has the def. art. if its noun has, and *vice versa,* as
אִישׁ טוֹב *a good man,* הָאִישׁ הַטּוֹב *the good man;* but (as
predicate) טוֹב הָאִישׁ *the man is good.*

§ 20. (β) The forms with the definite article are
(הָאֵל) הָאֵלֶּה, הַזֹּאת, הַזֶּה; הָהֵמָּה, and הָהֵם, הַהִיא, הַהוּא.

*(γ) With the prefixes ל, כ, ב, the forms are בָּזֶה
(once בַּזֶּה 1 Sam. xxi. 10); בְּזֹאת and בָּזֹאת; בְּאֵלֶּה and
בָּאֵלֶּה; כָּזֶה and כְּזֹאת, כָּזֹאת; כְּאֵלֶּה and כָּאֵלֶּה;
לָזֶה; כָּאֵלֶּה and לָזֹאת; לְאֵלֶּה and לָאֵלֶּה.

*(δ) There are also the rarer demonstrative ad-
jective pronouns, הַלָּזֶה *masc.* הַלָּז *masc.* and *fem.,*
הַלָּזוּ *masc.* and *fem.,* as הָאִישׁ הַלָּזֶה *this man.* Also
זוּ *masc.* and *fem.,* which generally means " this " *or*
" that which " (like English " that " for " who "
or " which "), as עַם זוּ גָּאָלְתָּ *this nation (which) Thou
hast avenged.*

§ 21. (α) The relative pron. אֲשֶׁר *who, which,*
etc., is of all persons, genders and numbers. It is
placed first in its clause, and may be the *subject,* as
הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בָּא *the man who came,* or *object,* as הַדָּבָר
אֲשֶׁר רָאִיתִי *the thing which I saw.* In the latter case
אֵת with pron. suff. (T. 10, col. 4), may be used as
its complement, as אֲשֶׁר רָאִיתִי אוֹתוֹ *whom I saw.* Or
the preposition with suff. (T. 10) may be its comple-
ment, as אֲשֶׁר בְּךָ *Thou in whom,* אֲשֶׁר לוֹ *whose;* or
the possessive suff., as אֲשֶׁר בְּיָדוֹ *in whose hand;* or
an adverb, as אֲשֶׁר שָׁם *where,* אֲשֶׁר שָׁמָּה *whether,* etc.

(β) With prefixes, וַאֲשֶׁר *and which*, בַּאֲשֶׁר *inasmuch as*, לַאֲשֶׁר *to him who*, כַּאֲשֶׁר *when, as*, etc.

*(γ) אֲשֶׁר like the conjunction כִּי often means *that* (ὅτι); and conversely, כִּי sometimes stands for the relative אֲשֶׁר· Compare our use of " *that*."

*(δ) שֶׁ; שַׁ or שָׁ followed by *dagesh forte;* שֶׁ, שַׁ, שָׁ, are sometimes used for אֲשֶׁר·

§ 22.—On T. 9. Absolute and construct. Numbers. Possessive suffixes.

(*a*) Instead of putting the second noun in the genitive, *any close connection between two nouns* is marked by putting the first into what is called the *construct* (the ordinary form of the noun being called *absolute*). The def. art. is not as a rule to be used before a noun in constr. Thus מֶלֶךְ הַכָּבוֹד *King-of the Glory*, is used for *The King of Glory*.

(β) *Masc. pl.* term. is ־ִים, as כְּרוּב, *pl.* כְּרוּבִים *cherubim;* the *masc. pl. construct* is ־ֵי, as כְּרוּבֵי כָבוֹד *cherubs of glory*.

*(γ) The *pl.* term. is ־ַי in אֲדֹנָי ὁ Κύριος (*pluralis majestatis*); according to some there is also a *pl.* term. in ־ֵי·

(δ) The *fem. sing. constr.* of nouns in ־ָה is ־ַת, as מַלְכָּה *queen*, מַלְכַּת שְׁבָא *the queen of Sheba*. But *fem.* in ־ת do not change, as מִשְׁמֶרֶת absol. and constr., *observance*.

(γ) The *fem. pl.*, absol. and *constr.*, is in ־וֹת, as absol. צְבָאוֹת *Sabaoth*, c. צְבָאוֹת·

(δ) The *dual absol.* is in ־ַיִם, and *constr.* ־ֵי of nouns which have not a *fem. term.*, as יָד *a hand*, יָדַיִם (c. יְדֵי) *two hands*, מַחֲנַיִם *Mahanaim*. But if the

noun have a *fem. term.* the ending is םִתָ‑, constr.
‑תֵי, as שָׂפָה *lip*, שְׂפָתַיִם (c. שִׂפְתֵי) *two lips.*

*(ε) When a noun has a *pl.* and a *dual*, they are
often used in diff. senses, as עַיִן *eye, du.* עֵינַיִם *the eyes,*
pl. עֲיָנוֹת *fountains;* רֶגֶל *foot, du.* רַגְלַיִם *the feet,* רְגָלִים
times; sometimes the *du.* and *pl.* have nearly the same
meaning, as דֶּלֶת *a door, du.* דְּלָתַיִם, *pl.* דְּלָתוֹת *doors.*

The *Possessive Pronouns* are expressed by means of
suffixes, all of which are called *light*, except those
which end in כֶם and כֶּן, הֶם and הֶן, which are *heavy,*
i.e. tonic or accentuated.

(ζ) Before the *light* suffixes fem. ה‑ָ becomes ת‑ַ,
before the *heavy* ת‑ָ. The pl. term. וֹת is unchanged
before the suffixes. The *pl.* ‑ִים and dual ‑ַיִם are
rejected before the suffixes, as סוּסִים *horses,* סוּסַיִם *two
horses,* סוּסֶיךָ *your horses* or *your two horses,* סוּסֹתֶיךָ
your two mares.

(η) The *position* of the *tone* is very important.
The student must also distinguish the cases in
which *tzērē* is used from those in which *segōl* is used.

§ 23.   *Confusion in the plural between the termin-
ations ‑ִים and וֹת‑.*

(α) The following *masc.* nouns form their pl. in
וֹת‑· Those marked* are sometimes construed as *fem.*

אָב *father.*	אֶשְׁכֹּל *cluster.*
אַגָּן *bowl.*	בּוֹר *pit.*
אוֹב *familiar spirit.*	גַּג *roof.*
אוֹצָר *treasure.*	גּוֹרָל *lot.*
*אוֹת *sign.*	גֹּרֶן *threshing floor.*
*אֹרַח *path.*	דָּרְבָן *goad.*
אַרְמוֹן *palace.*	זָנָב *tail.*

חוּץ	outer place.	עָפָר	dust.
חָזֶה	breast of animal.	עֵשֶׂב	herb.
חִזָּיוֹן	vision.	פֶּרַע	leader.
חֶשְׁבּוֹן	invention.	צָבָא*	host.
טֶפַח	handbreadth.	צִנְתֵּר	tube.
כִּסֵּא	throne.	צִפּוֹר*	bird.
לוּחַ	tablet.	צְרוֹר	bundle.
לַיִל	night.	קוֹל	voice.
מִזְבֵּחַ*	altar.	קִיר	wall.
מָטָר	rain.	קְרָב	war.
מַעֲשֵׂר	tithe.	רְחוֹב*	street.
מִצָּד*	summit.	רַתּוֹק	chain.
מָקוֹם*	place.	שֻׁלְחָן	table.
מַקֵּל	staff.	שֵׁם	name.
נֹאד	bottle.	שׁוֹפָר	trumpet.
נֵר	lamp.	שֵׁת	pillar.
עוֹר	skin.	תְּהוֹם*	deep.

(β) The following *fem.* nouns form *pl.* in ־ִים;
those marked † are sometimes *masc.*

† אֶבֶן	stone.	דָּת	law.
אֵלָה	terebinth.	זְמוֹרָה	branch.
אַלְמָנוּת	widowhood.	זְנוּת	whoredom.
אִשָּׁה	woman.	חִטָּה	wheat.
גַּחֶלֶת	coal.	חֲשֵׁכָה	darkness.
† גֶּפֶן	vine.	יוֹנָה	dove.
דְּבֵלָה	fig-cake.	† כַּד	pitcher.
דְּבוֹרָה	bee.	כֻּסֶּמֶת	spelt.
† דֶּרֶךְ	way.	לְבֵנָה	brick.

מִלָּה	word.	פַּת	morsel.
נְמָלָה	ant.	רָחֵל	ewe.
סְאָה	measure.	שְׂעֹרָה	barley.
עֵז	she-goat.	שִׁבֹּלֶת	ear of corn.
עִיר	city.	שִׁטָּה	acacia.
פִּלֶגֶשׁ	concubine.	תְּאֵנָה	fig.
פִּשְׁתָּה	flax.		

Also בֵּיצִים eggs, which is not found in the singular (in Bibl. Hebr.), but has *singl.* בֵּיצָה in later Hebr.

(γ) The following nouns form their pl. in either ־ֹות or ־ִים·

MASCULINE NOUNS.

אֵילָם	porch.	מַסְמֵר	nail.
אֲרִי	lion.	מַעֲדָן	delicacy.
דּוֹר	generation.	מַעְיָן	fountain.
זֶבַח	sacrifice.	מִשְׁכָּב	bed.
זִכָּרוֹן	memorial.	מִשְׁכָּן	dwelling.
יוֹם	day.	נָהָר	river.
יַעַר	forest.	סַף	basin.
כִּיּוֹר	laver.	עָוֺן	iniquity.
כִּנּוֹר	harp.	עָקֵב	heel.
לֵבָב	heart.	פֶּרֶץ	breach.
מָאוֹר	light.	צַוָּאר	neck.
מִגְדָּל	tower.	קֶבֶר	grave.
מוֹסָד	foundation.	קָנֶה	reed.
מוֹסֵר	bond.	קַרְדֹּם	axe.
מוֹשָׁב	seat.	שָׂדֶה	field.
מִזְרָק	bowl.	שָׁבוּעַ	week.
מַכְאוֹב	pain.	תַּעֲנוּג	delight.

FEMININE NOUNS.

אֵימָה	terror.	חֲנִית	spear.
אֲלֻמָּה	sheaf.	נַעַל	shoe.
אֻמָּה	people.	עֲרֵמָה	heap.
אֲשִׁישָׁה	grape-cake.	פַּרְסָה	hoof.
אֲשֵׁרָה	Asherah.	שָׁנָה	year.

NOUNS CONSTRUED IN EITHER GENDER.

אֲהָלוֹת, אֲהָלִים	aloes.	מַטֶּה	rod.
בֶּגֶד	garment.	נֶפֶשׁ	soul.
גַּב	rim.	סִיר	thorn.
הֵיכָל	temple.	עָב	cloud.
זְרוֹעַ	arm.	עֲבֹת	cord.
חַלּוֹן	window.	עֶצֶם	bone.
חָצֵר	court.	עֵת	time.
כִּכָּר	circle.	פַּעַם	foot.
מִבְצָר	fortress.	צֵלָע	side.
מַחֲנֶה	camp.		

(δ) The two forms of the pl., though gen. synony-mous, occasionally differ in sense, as in Latin *loci* and *loca*. Thus כִּכָּרִים is used of round masses of money, *talents*, כִּכְּרוֹת of bread, round *loaves;* סִירִים *thorns,* סִירוֹת *hooks;* עֲקֵבִים *heels,* עֲקֵבוֹת *foot-prints;* פְּעָמִים *footsteps* of men, פְּעָמוֹת *feet* of articles of furni-ture.

(ε) Nouns gen. preserve their proper gender in the pl. irrespective of the term. which they adopt, though there are occasional exceptions in which fem. nouns in ־ים are construed as masc., *e.g.* נָשִׁים *women*

(Gen. vii. 13), מִלִּים *words* (Job iv. 4), נְמָלִים *ants* (Prov. xxx. 25), and masc. nouns in ‍וֹת‍ are construed as fem., *e.g.* מִשְׁכָּנוֹת *dwellings* (Ps. lxxxiv. 2).

§ 24. (*a*) Some nouns have *no plur.*, as אֵשׁ *fire*, זָהָב *gold*, אֲדָמָה *ground*; collectives, as טַף *children*, עוֹף *birds*, עַיִט *birds of prey*, בָּקָר *cattle* (noun of unity שׁוֹר *an ox*), צֹאן *sheep or goats* (noun of unity שֶׂה *a sheep or goat*); many abstracts, as יֵשַׁע *salvation*, עִוֶּרֶת *blindness*.

(*β*) Some have *no sing.*, as מַיִם *water*, פָּנִים *face*, שָׁמַיִם *heavens*, מְתִים *men*, מְרַאֲשׁוֹת *place near the head*; some abstracts, as אֲהָבִים *love*, רַחֲמִים *mercy*, תַּחְבֻּלוֹת *government*; some denoting periods of life, נְעוּרִים *childhood*, עֲלוּמִים *youth*, בַּחֻרִים *adolescence*, בְּתוּלִים *virginity*, כְּלוּלוֹת *period of espousals*, זְקֻנִים *old age*.

(*γ*) *Duals* are gen. used of things which are in pairs, as עֵינַיִם *eyes*, and are used with numerals *instead of pl.*, as שֵׁשׁ כְּנָפַיִם *six* (not *six pairs of*) *wings*.

*(*δ*) כִּבְרַיִם (1 Kin. xvi. 24; 2 Kin. v. 23) is called by some a *semi-construct* of the *du.* כִּכָּרַיִם·

§ 25.—On T. 10. (*a*) In coll. 1–4 the chief diff. between these suff. and those of T. 9 is that we have ‍ךָ‍ for ‍ךָ‍, ‍נוּ‍ for ‍נוּ‍, and that the 2 masc. sing. *p.* is the same as the *fem.*, viz. לָךְ, אֹתָךְ, etc.

(*β*) בְּ *in*, takes suffixes in same ways as לְ *to*. Except בָּם and בָּהֶם for 3rd masc. pl., and *no poet. form* like לָמוֹ. 3 *fem.* pl. בָּהֵן occurs in *p.*

(*γ*) *Col.* 4. Obs. that the *heavy suff.* ‍כֶם‍, ‍כֶן‍, ‍הֶם‍, ‍הֶן‍, take אֶת not אֹת.

(δ) *Col.* 5. A reduplicated form of מִן is used with all but the *heavy* suff. The 2nd *fem.* is in ־ךְ (so also אִינֵּךְ). *From him* and *from us* are both מִמֶּנּוּ, the former standing for *miméhū*, and the latter for *mimménū.*

(ε) *Col.* 6. Obs. *sing.* הִנְנִי without, *pl.* הִנְנוּ with dāgēsh.

§ 26.—On T. 11, *col.* 1. (α) There is also a form אֱלֵי *unto.* אֵל means *God,* etc., so this prep. is used with makkēph אֶל־· With the suff. lengthen the vowel אֵלַי, etc. With the *heavy* suff. we have אֲ (not אֶ). Similarly the vowel of עַל (and עֲלֵי) *upon,* is lengthened before the suff., as עָלֶיךָ, etc.; but with *heavy* suff. עֲלֵיכֶם, etc.

(β) *Col.* 2. Suff. are put with תַּחַת *under,* as with אַחֲרֵי·

(γ) From עַד (and עֲדֵי) *unto,* we have עָדַי, עָדֶיךָ, עָדָיו, עָדֶיהָ, עֲדֵיכֶם (Job xxxii. 12), עַד־הֵם (2 Kin. ix. 18); from בִּלְעֲדֵי *besides,* we have בִּלְעָדַי, בִּלְעָדֶיךָ·

(δ) סָבִיב *round-about,* takes suff. with pl. in ־ים and ־וֹת, as סְבִיבֹתַי, סְבִיבֹתָיו, סְבִיבוֹתֵיכֶם, סְבִיבֹתֵיהֶם· עוֹד *still,* עוֹדִי and עוֹדֶנִּי; עוֹדְךָ, *f.* עוֹדֵךְ; 3rd pers. עוֹדֶנּוּ, *f.* עוֹדֶנָּה, *pl.* עוֹדָם· אֵי *where?* אַיֶּכָּה *where art thou?* 3rd sing. אַיּוֹ, pl. אַיָּם· יֵשׁ *is,* 3rd sing. יֶשְׁנוֹ *he is;* יֶשְׁךָ and יֶשְׁכֶם· בֵּין *between,* בֵּינִי, בֵּינוֹ, בֵּינְךָ, בֵּינֵךְ; pl. בֵּינֵינוּ, בֵּינֵיכֶם, בֵּינֵיהֶם; also בֵּינוֹתָם, בֵּינוֹתֵינוּ, בֵּינֹתָם, בֵּינֵיכֶם·

(ε) Others take suff. as nouns, *e.g.* אֵצֶל *near,* בַּעַד (בְּעַד) *behind,* etc., זוּלַת *except,* יַעַן *on account of,* מִגַּל

opposite, נֶּגֶד *before,* נֹכַח *in front of,* בִּגְלַל and בַּעֲבוּר *for the sake of,* לְבַד *alone,* לְבַדּוֹ *p.* לְבַדֶּךָ (√בדד), etc.

§ 27.—On T. 12. (a) Verbs have both *masc.* and *fem.* forms.

(β) Since the so-called tenses refer to the *state* of the action, or condition, expressed by the verb, rather than to the *time* at which it takes place, we shall call them the *Complete* and *Incomplete* (not Pret. and Fut., or Perf. and Imp. as in other grammars).

(γ) There are also the *Verbal Nouns* or Infinitives, and the *Verbal Adjectives* or Participles, and the *Imperative.*

§ 28.—On T. 12. (a) The fundamental form of the verb is the 3rd *pers. sing.* The verb פָּעַל denotes *he did,* hence it is the gen. name for a *verb,* and the 1st rad. of a verb is called from it the "פ of the verb," the 2nd rad. "the ע," and the 3rd rad. "the ל;" thus, נָתַן *he gave,* is called פ״נ, ע״ת, and ל״ן, because the 1st rad. is נ, the 2nd ת, and the 3rd ן·

(β) The normal form of the verb is that of קָטַל, viz. with 3 root-letters, always with *kāmētz* under the first, and gen. *pathakh* under the second (but see § 37).

(γ) When a verb has no *guttural* or *quiescent* letter in its Rt., and has not initial נ or י, nor the same letter in the second and third place, it is called a *Sound Triliteral,* as קָטַל.

§ 29. There are seven "voices" in common use. The simplest voice is called *Kal, i.e.* "light;" the others "heavy" or "derived." The *forms* derived from the Rt. פָעַל, by treating it as a specimen verb, have been adopted as the *names* of the voices.

Skeleton paradigm of Sound Verb קָטַל.

Name in Hebr.	Kal. קַל	Niphal. נִקְטַל	Piel. קִטֵּל	Pual. קֻטַּל	Hiphil. הִקְטִיל	Hophal. הָקְטַל	Hithpael. הִתְקַטֵּל
Gen. force.	Simple. trans. or intrans.	Passive.	Intensive.	Pass. of Piel.	Causal.	Pass. of Hiph.	Reflexive.
Compl.	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל
V. N. absl.	קָטוֹל	נִקְטֹל	קַטֵּל	קֻטֹּל	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל	wanting
c.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל
Incompl.	יִקְטֹל	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל
Imper.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל	wanting	הַקְטֵל	wanting	הִתְקַטֵּל
V. A. act.	קֹטֵל	נִקְטָל	מְקַטֵּל		מַקְטִיל		מִתְקַטֵּל
pass.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מְקֻטָּל		מָקְטָל	

N.B.—The student is advised to commit this paradigm to memory before reading further.

§ 30.   Read *Kal* of T. 12, and observe as follows:

(α) The *complete* is conjugated by means of *suf*-fixes, which bear some resemblance to the personal pronouns (T. 7).

(β) Those persons which end in תֶּם– and תֶּן– lose the vowel from the first root-letter in accordance with § 11 (θ) (1).

(γ) The *construct* of the Verbal Noun is only a shortened form of the *absolute*.

(δ) The *incomplete* is conjugated partly by means of the *pre*-fixes אית‍ן, and partly by means of *suf*-fixes.

(ε) If the *pre*-fix be cut off from the *incomplete*, the corresponding person of the *imperative* is found.

§ 31.   (α) In the derived voices, the same personal *suf*-fixes and *pre*-fixes are used as in the kal: thus קָטַלְתָּ *thou hast killed*, נִקְטַלְתָּ (2nd pers. of niphal נִקְטַל) *thou art killed*, יִקְטֹל *he will kill*, or *was killing*, יִקָּטֵל *(incomplete of niphal) he will be*, or *was being killed*.

(β) The rule, § 30 (ε), holds good also in the *Piel* and *Pual*.

(γ) The *passive* verbal adj. of the derived voices takes *kāmētz* (*ā*) in the last syllable, מְקֻטָּל, נִקְטָל, מֻקְטָל.

(δ) Except in kal and niphal all the verbal adjectives begin with מ.

§ 32.   NIPHAL.   (α) It will be observed that if a verb begin with the prefix נ it must be *niphal*, or else 1 *pers. pl.* of the *incomplete* of some voice.

(β) The *dāgēsh forte* in the first rad., and the *kāmētz* under it, are not found in the Sound Tri-

literal Verb, except in the nouns, incomplete, and
imperative of the *niphal*.

(γ) Observe the difference between the 3rd *sing.
masc. complete* נִקְטַל and the Verbal Adj. נִקְטָל·   See
§ 31 (γ).

(δ) The incomp. plur. 3rd and 2nd *fem.*, and the
imper. pl. 2nd *fem.* which end in ־נָה, gen. take *a* in
the preceding syllable in the intrans. voices, and *ē* (or
ō) in the *act.*, thus, kal תִּכְבַּדְנָה, niph. תִּקָּטַלְנָה, pual
תְּקֻטַּלְנָה, hith. הִתְקַטַּלְנָה; but kal. תִּקְטֹלְנָה, piel קַטֵּלְנָה,
hiph. תַּקְטֵלְנָה·

§ 33. PIĒL AND PUAL. The characteristic of these
voices is the dāgēsh forte in the *med.* rad. In the
incomplete the prefixes have shvā, *e.g.* נְקַטֵּל, יְקַטֵּל·

§ 34. HIPHĪL. In the *complete* it is only the *third*
persons which have ־ִי, the other persons have
pathakh, e.g. הִקְטַלְנוּ, הִקְטִילָה· When this voice takes
ī, it is written plenè, when *ē*, it is gen. written de-
fectivè. The *imperative* differs from that of other
voices in that it is more like the Verbal Noun *abso-
lute* than the V. N. *constr.* or the incomplete.

§ 35. HOPHAL. The first vowel of this voice,
being in a closed syllable without the tone, must be
kāmētz chātūph (ŏ). In many Verbs *kibbūtz* is used
instead (or optionally), *e.g.* הָשְׁלַךְ, הָשְׁלַכְתִּי·

§ 36. HITHPAĒL may be said to be formed from
the V. N. *constr.* of the piel. The ת of the prefix is
characteristic, the ה being changed into the אית in
the *incompl.*, and into מ in the V. A.

(β) The ת of the הִת of this voice is subject to the
following changes:

(1) When the 1st rad. is ס, צ, or שׁ, it changes places with the ת, as הִשְׁתַּמֵּר, from שמר·

(2) With צ, the ת after transposition is changed into ט, as הִצְטַדֵּק, from צדק·

(3) Before ד, ט, and ת, the ת is assimilated, as תמם· הִתַּמֵּם, from טהר; הִטַּהֵר, from דכא; יִדַּכְּאוּ׃

§ 37.— On T. 12, *cols.* 8 and 9. (a) Sound Verbs which take *ē*, instead of *a* with the med. rad., differ from the latter only in the 3rd sing. masc. of the complete (and by taking *ē*, not *ā*, in pause, and with objective suffixes), *and by taking pathakh instead of chōlem in the second syllable of the incompl., as* יִכְבַּד, but יִקְטֹל· The imperative, of course, takes *pathakh*. § 30 (ε).

(β) The form of the V. A. of Verbs, with medial *ē* or *ō*, coincides with that of the 3rd sing. masc. compl.

(γ) Triliterals with *chōlem* in second syllable retain that vowel in the *compl.* wherever the ordinary verb has *pathakh*, except the forms in ־תֶּם and ־תֶּן, in which the *ō* is changed into *o*, as יְכָלְתֶּם, קְטָנְתִּי·

*§ 38. The verbs which have *ē* and *ō* with the med. rad. are few in number, and are gen. intransitive in sense.

(a) The following have *tzērē*.

אָפֵס *is non-existent.*	יָבֵשׁ *was dry.*
זָקֵן *was old.*	יָרֵא *feared.*
חָפֵץ *was delighted.*	כָּבֵד (Isa. xxiv. 20 כָּבֵד)
חָצֵב *hewed.*	*was heavy.*
טָהֵר *was clean.*	כָּשֵׁר *was right.*
טָמֵא *was unclean.*	לָבֵשׁ and לָבַשׁ *put on*

מָלֵא trans. and intrans. | צָמֵא *was thirsty.*
(Esther vii. 5, מָלָא | (קָמֵל (Isa. xxxiii. 9 קָמֵל
trans.) *filled* or | *withered.*
was full. | שָׂנֵא *hated.*
מֵת *died* (incompl. יָמוּת). | שָׁפֵל *was brought low.*
נָבֵל *faded* (incompl. יִבּוֹל).

(β) The following have *tzērē* in pause, or before an objective suffix, but *pathakh* in other cases. Those which occur only in pause, or with suffix, are in the following list pointed with *tzērē*.

אָהַב *he loved.*	יָרַשׁ *inherited.*
אָשַׁם *was guilty.*	נָעַם *was pleasant.*
בָּצֵק *was swollen.*	עָצַם *was strong.*
גָּבַר *prevailed.*	צָלַח *prospered.*
גָּדַל *was great.*	קָדַשׁ *was holy.*
דָּבַק *clave to.*	קָרַב *drew near.*
דָּשֵׁן *was fat.*	רָעֵב *was hungry.*
חָדַל *ceased.*	שָׂבַע *was satisfied.*
חָמֵץ *became leavened.*	שָׂמַח *rejoiced.*
חָנֵף *was profaned.*	שָׁכַח *forget.*
חָסֵר *lacked.*	שָׁכֵן *dwelt.*
חָפֵר *blushed* (חָפַר *dug*).	שָׁמֵם *was desolated.*
יָעֵף *was weary.*	שָׁמַע *heard.*

(γ) The following five Triliterals take *chōlem*:

יָגֹר *feared.*	קָטֹן *was small.*
יָכֹל *was able.*	שָׁכֹל *was bereaved* (p.
יָקֹשׁ *he snared.*	שָׁכֹלְתִּי : Gen. xliii. 14).

Also the following Defective Verbs:

אוֹר *to shine.*	רֹב from רבב (p. Ps.xviiii.
בּוֹשׁ *to be ashamed.*	15 רָב) *he shot.*
טוֹב *to be good.*	

*§ 39. (a) The following Sound Triliterals with
pathakh in the *compl.* have *pathakh* likewise in the
kal *incompl.* Those which do not occur in the kal
compl., or occur only in forms which do not reveal
the character of the vowel following the second
radical, are distinguished by an asterisk.

אָבַל	*mourned.*	*עָתַק	*was removed.*
*אָלַף	*learned.*	*צָדַק	*was righteous.*
*אָמַץ	*was strong.*	קָלַל	*was light.*
*אָנַף	*was angry.*	*קָשַׁב	*was attentive.*
*הָבַל	*became vain.*	רָבַץ	*lay down.*
חָזַק	*was strong.*	רָגַז	*was angry.*
חָכַם	*was wise.*	*רָטַב	*was wet.*
חָשַׁךְ	*was dark.*	רָכַב	*rode.*
*כָּסַל	*was foolish.*	*רָפַד	*spread.*
לָמַד	*learned.*	*רָקַב	*rotted.*
מָתַק	*was sweet.*	שָׁכַב	*lay down.*
נָגַשׁ	*approached.*	שָׁלַט	*ruled.*
נָשַׁל	ā, *fell off,* ō, *drew off.*	*שָׁלַם	*was complete.*
*נָתַךְ	*was poured.*	*שָׁמַן	*grew fat.*
עָשֵׁן	*smoked*		

(β) The following with *pathakh* in the *compl.* have
both *pathakh* and *chōlem* in the *incompl.*

בָּגַד	*dealt treacherously.*	חָמַם	*was hot.*
גָּזַר	ō, *tore,* ā, *resolved.*	חָנַן	*was gracious.*
זָעַם	*he cursed.*	*חָרַשׁ	ō, *ploughed,* a, *was*
*חָבַשׁ	*he bound.*		*silent.*
*חָלַשׁ	ō, *subdued,* ā, *was*	טָרַף	*tore.*
	weak.	יָצַר	*formed.*

מָעַל *trespassed.*   פָּשַׁט *stripped off.*

נָדַד *fled.*   קָסַם *divined.*

נָדַר *vowed.*   קָצַר ō, *cut off,* a, *was short*

נָשַׁךְ *bit.*   שָׁבַת *rested.*

פָּעַל *did.*   תָּמַם *was finished.*

§ 40. Verbs not " Sound Triliterals " are gen.
called " weak." They are of the following classes :
I. *Init.-gutt.* (*Pē-gutt.*), viz. (1) פ״ה, פ״ע and ח״פ;
(2) פ״א § 43. II. *Med.-gutt.* and *med.* ר·   III. *Fin.-
gutt.,* viz. ח, ע, or ה· IV. *Init.* נ·   V. *Init.-yūd.*
VI. *Fin.* א *quiesc.* VII. *Fin.* ה *quiesc.* VIII. *Med.-
vāv* and *med.-yūd* quiesc. IX. *Med.-rad.* doubled,
gen. called ע״ע, as סבב· X. Verbs doubly weak,
which belong to more than one of these classes.

§ 41.—On T. 13. From the nature of gutt., § 7,
these Verbs take :

(*a*) A *compound* shvā (‐ְֲ, ‐ֱ, or ‐ֳ) where the
Sound Verb takes *linking* shvā, *e.g.* עֲמַדְתֶּם, V. N.
אֱמֹר, Imper. fem. *p.* חָרְבִי (Isa. xliv. 27).

(*β*) And gen. a lengthened vowel before the init.-
gutt. when it would (if possible) be dageshed, § 11 δ,
e.g. niph. incompl. יֵעָמֵד (יִקָּטֵל).

(*γ*) The prefixes of the Sound Verb will gen. (but
see § 42) be thus changed in the Verb init.-gutt. :
incompl. kal, ‐ִי, etc., into ‐ֶי, when the second
vowel is ō, as יַעֲמֹד; but into ‐ֲי when second vowel
is a, as יֶחֱזַק. *Compl. niph. and hiph.* נִ‐ and הִ‐ into
נֶ‐ and הֶ‐, but *incompl. V. N., imper.,* and *V. A.* of
hiph., will naturally have ‐ַי, ‐ַה, ‐ַמ, and the
hoph. will as naturally have ‐ָה, etc.

*§ 42. But. init.-gutt. often takes *simple* shvā after a prefix, יֶחְדַּל *he ceases.*

(a) The following take *simple* shvā under init.-rad. (ἅπαξ λεγόμενα with asterisk).

אָדֹם Hi. *was red.*	חָמַד K. Ni. *desired.*
אָדַר Ni. Hi. *was illustrious.*	חָמַל K. *spared.*
אָטַם Hi. *closed.*	חָמַס K. Ni. *did violence to.*
*אָטַר K. *shut.*	חָמֵץ K. *was leavened.*
אָלַף K. *learned.*	חָמַר K. *was fermented.*
אָפַד K. *girded on.*	חָנַךְ K. *dedicated.*
אָשַׁם K. Ni. (not Hi.) *was guilty.*	חָסַל K. *devoured.*
הָבַל K. Hi. *was vain.*	חָסַם K. *muzzled.*
הָנָה K. Hi. *meditated.*	חָסֵר K. Hi. *lacked.*
הָדַף K. *thrust.*	חָפָה Ni. *covered.*
הָדַר K. Ni. *honoured.*	חָפַז K. Ni. *was panic-struck.*
הָיָה K. Ni. *was.*	חָפֵץ K. *delighted.*
*הָכַר K. *injured (?).*	חָפַר K. *dug.*
הָבָא Ni. Hi. Ho. *hid.*	חָפֵר K. Hi. *blushed.*
חָבַט K. *beat off.*	חָפַשׂ K. Ni. *searched.*
חָבַר Hi. *joined together.*	חָצַב K. (not Hi.) *hewed.*
חָגַר K. *girded.*	חָקַר K. Ni. *investigated.*
חָדַל K. (not Ho.) *ceased.*	*הָרַג K. *trembled.*
חָטַב K. *cut.*	חָתָה K. *took up.*
חָיָה K. (not Hi.) *lived.*	חָתַךְ Ni. *was destined.*
חָכַם K. Hi. *was wise.*	חָתַל Ho. *was swaddled.*
*חָלַט K. *meaning doubtful*	חָתַם K. Ni. Hi. *sealed.*
	חָתַף K. *seized.*

חָתַר K. *broke through.*	עָפַל Hi. *was presumptu-*
עָגֵב K. *doted.*	*ous.*
עָדָה K. *put on as an or-*	עָקַשׁ K. Ni. *perverted.*
nament.	עָשַׂר K. Hi. *tithed.*
עָרַף Hi. *gathered much.*	*עָתַם Ni. *was burnt up.*
עָדַר Ni. *was wanting.*	עָתַק K. Hi. *was removed.*
עָכַר K. Ni. *troubled.*	עָתַר K. Ni. Hi. *entreated.*

(β) The following are used with both *simple* and *compound* shvā, either in the same form or in different forms, viz.:

אָסַר *bound.*	חָשַׁךְ *was dark.*
הָפַךְ *turned.*	עָבַר *passed över.*
חָבַל *took in pledge.*	עָזַר *helped.*
חָבַשׁ *bound.*	עָטָה *wore.*
חָזַק *was strong.*	עָטַר *encircled.*
חָלָה *was sick.*	עָלַם *concealed.*
חָלַק *divided.*	עָצַר *restrained.*
חָסָה *trusted.*	עָקַב *supplanted.*
חָשַׂךְ *withheld.*	עָשַׁן *smoked.*
חָשַׂף *uncovered.*	עָשַׁר *was rich.*
חָשַׁב *thought.*	

(γ) The following have simple shvā only in the passages or parts alleged, but elsewhere always compound shvā, viz.:

אָהֵב 2 Chr. xix 2; Prov. xv. 9, *loved.*	הָלַךְ Ps. cix. 23, *went.*
אָזַר Ps. lxv. 7, *girded.*	חָלַם Jer. xxxix. 4; Jer. xxix. 8, *dreamt.*
אָסַף Ps. xlvii. 10, *gathered.*	חָלַף Job xx. 24, *changed.*

חָרַד Ezek. xxvi. 18, *trem-bled.*

חָשָׁה Hi. part. *was silent.*

חָתַת Jer. xlix. 37, *was dismayed.*

עָבַד Eccl. v. 8, *served.*

עָלָה Jer. xv. 17; Ps. cxlix. 5; and

עָלַץ Ps. v. 12, *exalted.*

§ 43.   *Verbs* פ"א are conjugated like those init.-ע, ח, or ה; except that they have

Two forms of the incompl., viz. (1) יֹאחֵז or יֹאבֶה, and (2) יֶאֱזֹר.

(a) Five Verbs always adopt (1), viz. יֹאבַד *perishes,* לֹא יֹאבֶה *is not willing,* יֹאכַל (p. יֹאכֵל), with vāv conversive, וַיֹּאכַל (p. וַיֹּאכַל) *he eats,* יֹאמַר (p. תֹּאמֵר), with vāv convers. וַיֹּאמֶר (p. וַיֹּאמַר) *he says,* יֹאפֶה *he bakes.*

(β) A few adopt either (1) or (2), as (gen.) יֶאֱהַב *he loves,* יֹאחֵז and יֶאֱחֹז *he seizes,* יֹאסֵף and יֶאֱסֹף *he gathers.*

*(γ) The א of 1st pers. singl. incompl. often blends with the initial-א, as אֹהַב (for אֶאֱהַב) and אֹהַב (for אֶאֱהַב) *I love.*

*(δ) When form (2) loses its second vowel, ־ֱ־ becomes ־ַ־, as יֶאֱסֹף, but יַאַסְפֵם, יַאַסְפוּ.

§ 44.—On T. 14.   Verbs med.-gutt. or ר.

In two points these Verbs differ from the Sound Triliteral.

(a) A compound shvā takes the place of simple linking shvā in the case of gutturals, as יִגְאֲלוּ, גָּאֲלָה, and rarely in the case of ר, as בֵּרֲכוּ (Gen. xxvii. 27), תְּבָרֲכוּ (Num. vi. 23).

(β) Compensation is made for the loss of dagesh

forte by lengthening the preceding vowel, as fol-
lows: *always* before ר, *almost* always before א, *gene-
rally* before ע, *rarely* before ה and ח.

* It is sometimes, though not always, lengthened
in באר *to make plain,* נאף *commit adultery,* נאץ *despise,*
נאר *reject,* שאל *ask,* בער *consume,* שער *while away,* תעב
abhor, בהל *affright,* כהה *dim,* נהל *lead.*

* It is lengthened in קהה (occurs only Eccl. x. 10),
before ח only in לָהֶם (Judg. v. 8), בֹּחַן (Ezek. xxi.
8), דֹּחוּ (Ps. xxxvi. 13).

*§ 45.   The Kal of Verbs med.-gutt.

(*a*) If the second radical is ר, the *incompl.* and
imper. commonly have *ō* in the last syllable; but
the following have *a,* אָרַךְ *was long,* חָרַב *was desolate,*
חָרַד *tremble,* חָרַף *he wintered,* חָרַץ *sharpen,* (עָרַב)
was sweet, קָרַב *draw nigh,* קָרַם *covered.* חָרַשׁ *ploughed,*
has *ō,* and *was silent* has *a;* טָרַף *tore in pieces,* has
both *ō* and *a.*

(*β*) With a guttural as second radical the *incompl.*
and *imper.* have *a;* only נָהַם *roar* has *ō,* and (?)
אֶרְחָמְךָ (Ps. xviii. 2; see Z., pp. 139, 140).   Three
have either *a* or *ō,* זָעַם *curse,* מָעַל *trespass,* פָּעַל *do.*

(*γ*) The whole of this class of Verbs take *a* in the
fem. plurals of *Piel* (as well as Niphal), as תְּנָאַפְנָה
(Hos. iv. 13); but *ē* sometimes in *pause,* as תְּמַהֲרֶנָה
(Jer. ix. 17).

§ 46.—On T. 15.   Verbs final-guttural (ח, ה, or
ע).

(*a*) The chief peculiarity of these Verbs is that
they *gen.* take an additional pathakh after the gutt.

(which, not being a furtive pathakh, is to be read *after* the guttural) in the *2nd fem. of the compl.* of all the voices, thus פָּקַדְתְּ but שָׁלַחַתְּ; הִפְקַדְתְּ but הִשְׁלַחַתְּ· Such forms however as לְקַחְתְּ (1 Kin. xiv. 3), שָׁבַחְתְּ (Jer. xiii. 5) occur, and once for שְׁמַעְנָה we have שְׁמַעַן (Gen. iv. 23).

(β) After all vowels but *a* and *ā* the final guttural necessarily takes furtive pathakh, as שָׁלוֹחַ, שָׁלֵחַ, בָּטוּחַ (see § 10).

(γ) The *incompl.* and *imper.* Kal have *always* (except Jer. v. 7, כְּתִיב) *a* in the second syllable.

(δ) The V. N. constr. has mostly *ō*, as לִנְגֹּעַ, לִבְלֹעַ, מִשְׁחַד (? Z., p. 140); rarely *a*, as שְׁלַח (Isa. lviii. 9), גְּעַ (Num. xx. 3).

*§ 47. Tzērē is mostly changed to pathakh before the gutturals in the *compl.*, *V. N. constr.*, *incompl.*, and *imper.*; but it is retained (and furtive pathakh given to the guttural) in *pause*, and also in the *V. N. absol.*, and sometimes in the *V. A.*, thus:

Niphal—V. N. *constr.*, הִשָּׁמַע (Esth. ii. 8), הִפָּתֵחַ (Isa. li. 14); *incompl.*, יִשָּׁבַח (Ps. ix. 19), יִתָּקַע׃ (Job xvii. 3); *imper.*, even in pause, הֵאָנַח (Ezek. xxi. 11). Piel—*compl.*, גִּלַּח (Lev. xiv. 8), גֵּרַע (2 Chron. xxxiv. 4); V. N. *constr.*, בַּלֵּעַ (Hab. i. 13), בַּקֵּעַ (Lam. ii. 8); *incompl.*, יְפַלֵּחַ (Job xvi. 13); תְּבַקֵּעַ (2 Kin. viii. 12), תְּגַדֵּעוּן (Deut. vii. 5); *imper.*, שַׁלַּח (Exod. iv. 23). Hiphil—*incompl.*, יַבְטַח (2 Kin. xviii. 30), וַיַּכְנַע (Judg. iv. 23); *fem. plur.*, תַּבַּעְנָה (Ps. cxix. 171); *imper.*, הוֹשַׁע (Ps. lxxxvi. 2); and even in pause, הַצְלַח (1 Kin. xxii. 12. Hithpael—הִתְגַּלַּע (Prov. xvii. 14), יִתְנַגַּח

(Dan. xi. 40), הִשְׁתַּבַּח (Ps. cvi. 47; this voice gene-
rally has kametz in pause, הִתְבַּקְּעוּ (Josh. ix. 13),
תִּתְבַּלָּע׃ (Ps. cvii. 27). On the other hand, the abso-
lute infinitives—Piel, שַׁלֵּחַ (Deut. xxii. 7); Hiphil,
הַגְבֵּהַּ (Isa. vii. 11); Hophal, הָמְלֵחַ (Ezek. xvi. 4).
V. A.—Kal, בֹּטֵחַ (Deut. xxviii. 52); or with pathakh,
נֹטֵעַ אֹרֵחַ (Ps. xciv. 9), רֹגַע (Isa. li. 15), רֹקַע (Isa. xlii.
5), שֹׁסַע (Lev. xi. 7); Piel, מְזַבֵּחַ (1 Kin. iii. 3);
Hithpael, מִשְׁתַּגֵּעַ (1 Sam. xxi. 15).

§ 48. Verbs final-ר are conjugated like the Sound
Verb; and generally take *ō* in the Kal *incompl. and
imper.*

(*a*) But those which have *ē* in the *compl.* take
a in the *incompl.* (§ 37); and also the follow-
ing:

(β) אטר *to shut*, אמר *say* (but see § 43), הדר *hon-
our*, חור (med.-vāv consonantal) *grow pale*, נתר *shake*,
עשר *be rich*, עתר *entreat*, פטר *slip away*, פצר *press*, שכר
be drunken.

(γ) The following have *a* or *ō* : גזר *decree*, נדר *vow*,
קצר with *ō, to reap*, with *a, to be short.*

(δ) In Verbs final-ר pathakh mostly takes the
place of tzere in *compl.* of Piel (*p.* tzere), and fre-
quently in Hithp. (*p.* kametz); but tzere (*p.* tzere
or pathakh) is commonly retained elsewhere, thus:
שִׁבַּר (Ps. lxxvi. 4), שִׁבֵּר׃ (Exod. ix. 25), הִתְהַדַּר
(Prov. xxv. 6), הִתְאַזָּר (Ps. xciii. 1), יֹאמֵר (Gen. xxii.
14), יֹאמַר (Gen. x. 19).

(ε) Three Verbs have *segōl* in Kal *compl.* (unless
in pause): דִּבֶּר *he spake*, כִּפֶּר *he atoned*, כִּבֶּס *he washed*
(clothes).

§ 49.—On T. 16. Verbs init.-נ assimilate the נ to the medial-radical by taking dagesh forte in that letter, in the Kal. *incompl.*, Niph. *compl.*, and V. A., and in the Hiph. and Hoph. throughout, as יִגַּשׁ (for יִנְגַּשׁ), הִגִּישׁ (for הִנְגִּישׁ).

(*a*) The *o* of the Hoph. becomes *u*, as הֻגַּשׁ for הָנְגַּשׁ.

(β) Nun is commonly rejected from the Kal *imper.* with *a*, גַּשׁ (2 Sam. i. 15), once before makkeph גֶּשׁ־ (Gen. xix. 9), in plural גְּשׁוּ (1 Kin. xviii. 30), and גֹּשׁוּ (Josh. iii. 9), שַׁל־ (Exod. iii. 5), גַּע (Job i. 11), סְעוּ (Deut. ii. 24), פְּחִי (Ezek. xxxvii. 9), וּשְׁקָה־ (Gen. xxvii. 26); though it is occasionally retained, נְטֵעוּ (2 Kin. xix. 29), נְשָׂא (Ps. x. 12), or נְסָה (Ps. iv. 7), but elsewhere שָׂא׃ In imperatives with *ō*, and Verbs final-ה quiescent, nun is invariably retained, נְטוֹשׁ (Prov. xvii. 14), וְצֹר (Ps. xxiv. 14), נְקֹם (Num. xxxi. 2), נְתִין Ps. lviii. 7), נְקֵבָה (Gen. xxx. 27), נְטֵה (Exod. viii. 1).

(γ) So too in the V. N. *constr.*, in which also the fem. termn. ת is added; but it occurs with but few Verbs, thus: גֶּשֶׁת פַּחַת (with suffix, גִּשְׁתּוֹ) from נָגַשׁ, גַּעַת from נָפַח (twice) and נְגֹעַ from נָגַע, מַעַת (once) and נְטֹעַ from נָטַע, נָשָׂא has שְׂאֵת with the preposition ל, לָשֵׂאת once שֵׂת (Job. xli. 17), once without the feminine ending, שׂוֹא (Ps. lxxxix. 10), and twice נְשׂא; נָתַן has commonly תֵּת (for תֵּנְת), with suffixes תִּתִּי, etc.; but נְתֹן (Num. xx. 21), and נְתָךְ (Gen. xxxviii. 9).

§ 50. (*a*) If the second radical be a guttural or

a *vāv*-consonantal, Nun is not liable to rejection or
assimilation, נְחֹל (Num. xxxiv. 18), נָהָג (2 Kings iv.
24), הִנְחַנִי (Gen. xxiv. 48), אַנְוֵהוּ (Exod. xv. 2).   It
is, however, always assimilated in נחם the Niphal
compl. of נחם *to repent*, and occasionally in נהת *to
descend*, *e.g.* יֵחַת (Jer. xxi. 13), תֵּחַת (Prov. xvii. 10),
נֵחַתוּ (Ps. xxxviii. 3) but תִּנְחַת (ibid.), הַנְחַת (Joel iv.
11).

*(β) Before other consonants the rule for assimi-
lation is observed with rare exceptions, viz. : תִּנָּגְשׂוּ
(Isa. lviii. 3), תִּנְדֹּף (Ps. lxviii. 3), יִנְטוֹר (Jer. iii. 5),
יִנְצְרוּ: (Deut. xxxiii. 9, and occasionally elsewhere),
יִנְקֹב־ (Job xl. 24), יִנְקְפוּ: (Isa. xxix. 1), הִנְתֶּךָ (Ezek.
xxii. 20), לַנְפֹּל (for לְהַנְפֵּל) (Num. v. 22), בַּנְּלֹתְךָ (for
כְּהַנְלֹתְךָ Isa. xxxiii. 1), הָנְתִּקוּ (Judg. xx. 31).

*(γ) The V. N. *absol.* Niphal appears in the three
forms הִנָּתֹן (Jer. xxxii. 4), הִנָּדֹף (Ps. lxviii. 3), and
נִגּוֹף (Judg. xx. 39).

*(δ) The ת of the prefix in the Hithpael is in a
few instances assimilated to the first radical, הַנֶּחָמְתִּי
(Ezek. v. 13), הַנַּבֵּאתִי (Ezek. xxxvii. 10; Jer. xxiii.
13), תִּנַּשֵּׂא (Num. xxiv. 7; Dan. xi. 14), מִנַּאֵץ: (Isa.
lii. 5).

(ε) The last radical of נָתַן is assimilated in the
Niphal as well as in the Kal, *e.g.* נִתַּתֶּם (Lev.
xxvi. 25).   The final Nun of other Verbs remains
without assimilation, בַּנְתָּה, שָׁכַנְתָּ, צָפַנְתָּ.

§ 51.   One Verb init.-ל is conjugated as init.-נ,
viz. לָקַח *took*, thus : *incompl.* יִקַּח: *imper.* קַח (*p.* קְחָ,

emph. קְחָה),, *f.* קְחִי (once לְקְחִי), *pl.* קְחוּ (*p.* קֱחוּ); V.
N. *absol.* לְקֹחַ, *constr.* קַחַת, with suff. קַחְתּוֹ·

§ 52.—On T. 17. Verbs initial-yūd.

Kal. The V. N. *absol.* is regular, but the *construct* drops the י and takes the *fem.* form in ת,
which is accentuated on the first syllable, as יְשֵׁב,
לֶדֶת, יָלַד, שֶׁבֶת·

*(a) Some retain the י, as יְבֹשׁ and יְסֹד (also יְבֹשֶׁת),
and so too יְכֹלֶת *to be able*, from יָכֹל·

*(β) We have also the following forms of V. N.
constr. from ידע *to know*, דֵּעָה, דֵּעַ, דַּעַת; from ילד *to
bear* (a child), לֵדָה and לַת (1 Sam. iv. 19), as well as
לֶדֶת; from יָצָא we get צֵאת *to go forth* (for צֵאֶת), etc.

(γ) Imperative generally drops the י, as צֵא, רֵד,
דַּע, רֵשׁ, שֵׁב (with pathakh on account of guttural, see
preceding β); but some retain the י, as יְרָא *fear thou*,
pl. יְראוּ (with the א written but not read), יְרֵה *cast
thou*.

(δ) Incomplete has two forms, one beginning with
יֵ (תֵּ, etc.) and the other with יִ (תִּ, etc.).

§ 53. *Niphal complete* and V. A. change the י
into וֹ after נ, as נוֹלַד *was born*.

(a) *Incomplete, imperative,* and V. N. change י into
וָ after the preformative, as יִוָּלֵד *he will be born*.
N.B.—The א of the 1st pers. sing. always takes
khirik in this class of Verbs, as אִוָּדַע, אִוָּלֵד·

*(β) Two Verbs retain י in the *incompl.* Niph.,
וַיִּיחֶל (Gen. viii. 12), יִיָּרֶה (Exod. xix. 13).

§ 54. *Hiphil* has two forms, (1) that which
changes י into וֹ before the preformatives, as הוֹשִׁיב,

יוֹשִׁיב; (2) that which takes tzere with the preform-
ative and retains the י, as הֵיטִיב·

(*a*) Those which take the *second* form are יטב *to
be good*, ילל *to howl*, ימן *to go to the right hand*, ימר *to
exchange*, ינק *to suckle.*

*§ 55.   (*a*) The following Verbs retain the rad.
yūd in the Kal *incomplete.*

יָבֵשׁ *was dry.*	יָפֶה *was beautiful.*
יגע *to toil.*	יָרֵא *feared.*
ינק *to suck.*	יָרָה *cast.*
יסך *be poured out.*	ירשׁ *to inherit.*
יער *to appoint.*	ישֹׁם *to be put.*
יָעֵף *was weary.*	יָשֵׁן *slept.*

(β) The initial יְ־ of the incomplete is sometimes
written defectivè, as יִשְׁנוּ, יְרֹאוּ, יִבֹשׁ, the defectively
written long vowel receiving metheg before linking
shvā, and thus the last two words are distinguished
from יְרֹאוּ Rt. ראה, and יִשְׁנוּ Rt. שָׁנָה·

(γ) The following Verbs have *tzere* in the first
syllable of the incomplete; those which have tzere
in the *second syllable also* are distinguished by an
asterisk:

ידע *to know.*	יצר *to be straitened.*
יחד *to be joined.*	יקע *to be dislocated.*
יחם *to conceive.*	*ירד *to go down.*
*ילד *to bear.*	*ישׁב *to sit.*
*יצא *to go.*	

*(δ) Sometimes a Verb initial-yūd will take the
form of the Verb initial-nūn in the incompl., as יקן
to awake יִקַּן; יצק *to pour out* יִצֹק, etc.

§ 56.—On T. 18.   Verbs final-א quiescent.

(α) The *pathakh* of the second syll. is lengthened into *kametz*, thus קָטַל but מָצָא·   (β) The ת of the terminations is without dagesh lene after the quiescent א, thus קָטַלְתָּ but מָצָאתָ·

(β) A few Verbs have *tzere* in the last syllable, as יָרֵא *feared*, טָמֵא *was unclean*, מָלֵא *was full*, שָׂנֵא *hated*. These retain the tzere throughout the *compl.*, thus יָרֵאתִי, טָמֵאת, יָרֵאתָ·   And so do all the Verbs fin. א in all the voices which have *tzere* or *khirik*, thus הִקְטַלְתְּ קָטֵל but מִצֵּאת, מָצֵא but הִמְצֵאתָ· But N.B.—Niph. 3rd singl. compl. is נִמְצָא·

(γ) *Incomplete* Kal takes *kametz*, as יִמְצָא, יִירָא· The *fems. pl.* in *all the voices* take segol before the א, as תִּמְצֶאנָה; and so too in the *imper.* מְצֶאנָה·

*§ 57.   (α) The א is often omitted, as מָצְתִי (Num. xi. 11) for מָצָאתִי, הָבִי for הָבִיא, הֶחֱטִי (2 Kin. xiii. 6) for הֶחֱטִיא·

(β) Sometimes the vowel belonging to א is given to the preceding consonant, and the א is unpronounced, as נִשֹּׂא (Ps. cxxxix. 20) for נָשְׂאוּ, חֹטְאִים (1 Sam. xiv. 33) for חֹטְאִים·   And occasionally the converse is the case, as קְרֶאן (Exod. ii. 20) for קְרֶאנָה, צְאֶינָה (Cant. iii. 11) for צְאֶנָה, imper. fem. pl. of יצא·

(γ) Often the א is written, but the vowels are those of a ל״ה Verb, as כָּלָאתִי, מוֹלֵא, נָשָׁא, חֹטָא·

(δ) Verbs ל״א are sometimes conjugated as if they were ל״ה, *e.g.* כָּלוּ (1 Sam. vi. 10) for כָּלְאוּ·   (ε) In a few cases ה is merely written instead of א, as נִקְה (Ps. iv. 7) for נִשָּׂא·

§ 58.—On T. 19.   Verb לָ״ה quiescent.

(*a*) Of every voice :—

1. The 3 *sing. m. compl.* ends in ־ָה, as niph.   נִגְלָה
2. The 3 *sing. f.*   „   ־ְתָה, as hoph. הָגְלְתָה
3. The *V. N. absol.*   „   ־ֹה, as kal   גָּלֹה
4. The *V. N. constr.*   „   ־וֹת, as pi.   גַּלּוֹת
5. The *incomplete*   „   ־ֶה, as hiph.   יַגְלֶה
6. The *imperative*   „   ־ֵה, as hith.   הִתְגַּלֵּה
7. The *V. A.*   „   ־ֶה, as pu.   מְגֻלֶּה

Except kal *pass.* גָּלוּ·

8. *Fem. pl.* incomp. and imper. of each voice ends in ־ֶינָה, as תִּגְלֶינָה· Complete (except 3rd persons) takes accentuated ' (instead of ה), pointed gen. with *chirik* in the *act.* and *reflex.* voices, gen. with *tzere* in the *pass.*, as הִתְגַּלִּית, גָּלִיתָ, but נִגְלֵיתִי·

*§ 59.   (*a*) In a few instances 3rd fem. complete ends in ־ַת (not ־ָתָה), עָשָׂת (Lev. xxv. 21), Hiph. הֶגְלָאת (Ezek. xxiv. 12), הִרְצָת (xxvi. 34), Hoph. הָגְלָת (Jer. xiii. 19).

(β) Occasionally ' takes the place of ה in other forms as well as in Kal V. A. pass. and § 58, 8, *e.g.* 3rd f. compl. חָסָיָה (Ps. lvii. 2), 3rd pl. הָסָיוּ (Deut. xxxii. 37) ; imper. בְּעָיוּ (Isa. xxi. 12) ; incompl. יְכַסְיֻמוּ, תֶּדְמְיוֹן, יִבְכָּיוּן·

(γ) Sometimes וֹ is written for ה־ of V. N. absol., as שְׂתוֹ, עָשׂוֹ, בָּכוֹ; rarely וֹת־ for ה־, as רָאוֹת, אָלוֹת, שְׂתוֹת; rarely in *constr.* וֹ־ is written instead of וֹת־, as שְׂתוֹ, קְנֹה, רָאֹה, קְנֹה, עָשׂוֹ·

(δ) Rarely *incompl.* ends in הָ־, as תַּעֲשֶׂה (Josh vii. 9; cf. ix. 24), תִּגְלֶה (Lev. xviii. 17, *sqq.*).

§ 60.—On T. 20.   Verbs quiescent med.-rad.

(α) Kal *complete*. The stem is monosyllabic, and has *pathakh* except in the 3rd persons, which have *kāmētz*. Thus קָמוּ but קַמְתָּ· It has also the *ē* and the *ō* form.   (See §§ 38 and 63.)

(β) The tone is on the first syllable, except when the word ends in תֶּם־ or הֶן־· Thus קָמָה is the 3rd *fem. compl.;* but קָמָה is the *fem.* of the *V. A.*

(γ) *Incomplete* takes *kāmētz* with the preformative, as נָקוּם, יָקוּם· The *fems. pl.* (Kal only) take ־יְ after the root (as in T. 19). *But this is sometimes omitted when the preceding vowel is *ō* instead of *ū*, as תָּשֹׁבְנָה, תָּאֹרְנָה, תָּבֹאנָה·

(δ) *Niph. and Hiph.* The accentuated וֹ is introduced after the last rad. in the *complete* of these voices (as in T. 21), *e.g.* נְקוּמוֹתִי, but of course הֲקִימוֹתֶם·

§ 61. Voices *Polēl* and *Pulal* (in form the same as the *Poēl* and *Poal* of T. 21) gen. take the place of the Piel and Pual.

*(α) But the following take the ordinary *Piel:* חַיֵּב to render liable, עַוֵּל to do wickedly, עַוֵּר to blind, עַוֵּת to pervert, שַׁוַּע to cry for help; קוּם has both יָקוּם and יְקוֹמֵם; compl. עַוֵּד he surrounded, but *incompl.* יְעֹדֵר supporteth.

*(β) There is Pual מְרֻחִים (Jer. xxii. 14) and מְעֻוָּת (Eccl. i. 15). Hithpael הִצְטַיַּדְנוּ we took provisions for our journey (Josh. ix. 12) (? ix. 4).

*(γ) The *Pilpel* (conjugated like T. 21, col. 8) is

not very common, but we have כִּלְכֵּל *he sustained,*
מְטַלְטֶלְךָ (Isa. xxii. 17); קַרְקַר (Num. xxiv. 17; cf.
Isa. xxii. 5), מְזַעְזְעֶיךָ (Hab. ii. 7), etc., and *Pulpal*
כָּלְכְּלוּ (1 Kin. xx. 27).

§ 62. N.B.—Med. ו and י are never quiescent in
Verbs ending in ה quiescent, as נָוָה, הָיָה; neither are
they in the following Verbs: גוע *to expire,* חור *to be
white,* צוח *to shout,* איב *be hostile,* עוּן *to eye* (1 Sam.
xviii. 9), עָיְפָה fem., *was weary* (Jer. iv. 31).

*§ 63. (*a*) Two Verbs take *pathakh* instead of
kametz in Kal, viz. בַּז (Zech. iv. 10), טַח (Isa. xliv.
18), but טָח (Levit. xiv. 42).

(β) Two have *tzere,* מֵת and גֵר (Isa. xvii. 11), but
pl., נָדִי (Jer. l. 3).

(γ) Four have *cholem,* אוֹר *to shine,* בּוֹא *to come,*
בּוֹשׁ *be ashamed,* טוֹב *be good.* בּוֹא makes *pl.* בָּאוּ ex-
cept Jer. xxvii. 18, בֹּאֵ∙

(δ) The V. A. with *tzere* are עֵר, מֵת, מֵן, לֵן, לֵנִים;
there are three with *cholem,* בּוֹשִׁים, בּוֹסִים, and קוֹמִים
(2 Kin. xvi. 7), elsewhere קָמִים.

(ε) The following *incompletes* have *ō:* יָבוֹא, יָרֹן
(Gen. vi. 3) (? = יָדִין), נָסוֹג (Ps. lxxx. 19), יָחוֹם and
יָחוּם; יָבוֹשׁ alone takes *tzere* in first syllable.

§ 64. On T. 20. Col. 8. *Med.-yūd* quiescents.
(*a*) Only three Verbs of this form occur in *Kal compl.*
רִיבוֹתִי (Job xxxiii. 13) (רַבְתִּי Lam. iii. 58), בִּינֹתִי
(Dan. ix. 2) (בַּנְתָּה Ps. cxxxix. 2), דִּיגוּם (Jer. xvi. 16).

(β) The following have יִ־ almost invariably in
the *incompl.* and *imper.:* בִּין understand, גִּיח burst
forth, גִּיל exult, דִּין judge, לִין lodge, רִיב contend, שִׂיח

muse, שִׂים *put,* שִׂישׂ *rejoice,* שִׁיר *sing,* שִׁית *place;* and חוּגל or חִיל, both with *ī* and *ū.*

(γ) V. N. *absol.* more often has the י-form; but גִּיחַ בִּין and גָּח, גִּיל (Prov. xxiii. 24), רִיב (Jer. l. 34), elsewhere רֹב· *Constr.* דִּין, לִין (Gen. xxiv. 23), elsewhere לוּן, רִיב שִׂיחַ and שׂוֹחַ, שִׂים generally שִׁיר, שׂוּם, דֹּשׁ שִׁית with suff. דִּישִׁי (Deut. xxv. 4).

§ 65.—On T. 21. Verbs *med.-rad.* doubled.

(α) Obs. that there are two forms of the Kal, and carefully note the position of the tone in the *contracted* form.

(β) In the *contracted* complete Kal וֹ is introduced after the dagheshed med.-rad. in all persons except the third, *e.g.* סַבּוֹתָ, סַבּוֹנוּ· So also in Niph. and Hiph.

(γ) In the first form of *incompl.* Kal the *med.-rad.* is dagheshed when a termination is added, *e.g.* תָּסֹבּוּ; but in the second form the *initial-rad.* is doubled always, and med.-rad. never, *e.g.* יִסְּבוּ·

(δ) In the *fem. plurals* of incompl. Kal (1st form) and *Hiph.* (as in Verbs לִ"ה in *all* voices), ־ֶ֫ is introduced between the root and the termn. נָה; and since this introduced syllable has the tone, and the preceding consonant is doubled, the vowel of the preceding syllable is shortened to avoid a *long unaccentuated* vowel being in a *closed* syll., and the vowel of the prefix is removed (§ 11, θ, 1), thus Kal תְּסֻבֶּ֫ינָה, יָסֹבּוּ, Hiph. יָסֵבּוּ, תְּסִבֶּ֫ינָה·

*§ 66. (α) Kal compl. The uncontracted and the contracted forms are used with about equal fre-

quency in the *third person ;* but the former is rare
in the *first person, e.g.* זְמַמְתִּי (Zech. viii. 14), בַּזּוֹנוּ
(Deut. ii. 35). רֹבּוּ (Gen. xlix. 23), רֹמּוּ (Job xxiv.
24), זֹרוּ (Isa. i. 6), are instances of the complete
with *cholem* (see § 38).

(β) *Verbal Noun* absol. *contracted* קֹב (Num. xxiii.
25), שֹׁל (Ruth ii. 16), פּוֹר and רֹעָה (Isa. xxiv. 19) ;
uncontracted שָׁדוֹד, פָּתוֹת, כָּתוֹת, טָפוֹף, חָנוֹן, גָּנוֹן, אָרוֹר.
Construct תֹּם, בֹּז, שְׁדֹד, מְסֹס, סֹב and סְבָב, גֹּז and גְּזוֹ
Rarely with *pathakh* רַד־ (Isa. xlv. 1), שַׁךְ (Jer. v.
26), לַחְמָם (? Isa. xvii. 14) ; and with suffixes בָּרָם
(Eccl. iii. 18), חַנַּכֶם (Isa. xxx. 18), חֶנְנָה (Ps. cii.
14), בְּשַׁגָּם (Gen. vi. 3). Sometimes with termn. ־וֹת
as חֲגוֹת, שְׁמוֹת, זַמּוֹתִי (with suff.). בּוּר (Eccl. ix. 1)
has *ū.*

(γ) *Imperative* is always contracted, and generally
takes *ŏ,* as סֹב, דֹּם ; sometimes *pathakh,* as גַּל (Ps.
cxix. 22), elsewhere גָּ׳.

(δ) *Incomplete.* Of the *first* form we have יֵחֹן,
אֵבֹת, יֵדֹם. Of the *second* יֵשֹׁב, יֵעֹד, יֵצֹר, יִרֹק, יֵרַע, יֵשַׁח.
יֵרַךְ, יֵחַם, יֵחַת, יֵמַר. Of the *third* יֵתֹם, יֵשֹׁם, יִקֹּד, יֵסֹב.
יֵחַמּוּ, תֵּקַל. A few take *u* instead of *o,* יָרֻן (Prov.
xxix. 6), יָרוּץ (Isa. iv. 4), תֻּתַּם (Ezek. xxiv. 11, etc.).

(ε) Niphal. (a) *Complete* and *V. A.* sometimes
have *khirik* under the prefix נ, as נִגְרוֹת (Job ii. 28).

§ 67.—ON T. 22. (a) The suff. are added to a
prepared form (P. F.) of the Kal *complete.*

	1st.	2nd f.	2nd m.	3rd f.	3rd m.	
Singl.	פָּקַדְתִּי	פָּקַדְתְּ	פָּקַדְתָּ	פָּקְדָה	פָּקַד	Kal. compl.
	פְּקַדְתִּי	פְּקַדְתָּ	פְּקַדְתָּ	פְּקָדַת	פְּקַד	P. F.

		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
Pl.	{	פְּקַדְנוּ	פְּקַדְתֶּם –תֶּן	פְּקָדֻי	Kal compl.
	{	פְּקַדְנוּ	פְּקַדְתּוּ	פְּקָדֻי	P. F.

(β) In the P. F. obs. (1) the *third* persons take pretonic kāmētz, as פְּקָדֻי, which in Verbs med.-ē becomes *tzērē*, as אֲהֵבוּךָ *they love thee*, יְרֵשׁוּהָ *they inherited it*. (2) The terminations return to an older form, thus 3rd fem. פְּקָדַת (there are instances in B. H. of 3rd f. in ת–, as אָזְלַת (Deut. xxxii. 36), קְרָאת (Isa. vii. 14, etc.). 2nd fem. ends in *i*, thus coinciding with 1st pers. (so that מְשִׁיתִהוּ (Exod. ii. 10) may be *I drew him out*, or *thou* (fem.) *didst draw him out*), and similarly קַמְתִּי (Judg. v. 7) may be *thou* (fem.) *didst arise*, not *I arose*). 2nd pl. פְּקַדְתּוּ takes ו because termns. *tem, cem, hem* were originally *tūm, cūm, hūm* (which accounts for their being *heavy* suffixes); the final *m* and *n* are dropped before suff.

(γ) The connecting vowel (when one is required) is with the complete *a* or *ā*, except that of the *2nd fem. singl.* suff., which is gen. *ē*, as פְּקָדֵךְ; *ē* is changed to *e* in form פְּקָדְתֶךְ, because a vowel cannot gen. remain long in an *unaccentuated closed* syll.

(δ) Suff. 1st *singl.* is נִ–ֵ, *pl.* נ–ָ; that of 1st *pl.* is always נ–ֵ.

*(ε) Rarely *i* appears instead of *a* with the 2nd rad., as הִשְׁאִלְתִּיהוּ, יְלִדְתִּיךָ.

(ζ) It is optional to use the Verb with suff. or the Verb followed by את with suff.

§ 68.—(α) On T. 23.   Piel with suff. removes

the pretonic vowel of 3rd persons (see § 11, *θ*, 2).

§ 69.—On T. 24. (*a*) The pron. suff. with V. N. may be either objective or subjective, as פָּקְדוֹ *the visiting him*, or *his visiting*.

(*β*) In Kal the long *ō* of V. N. is thrown back and shortened into *o*, and the *shvā*, except in the forms פָּקְדְּכֶם, פָּקְדוֹ, is *linking*.

(*γ*) With the 2nd pers. suff. we have also such forms as מָאָסְכֶם, קָרְבְכֶם, אָכְלְכֶם, and even with *long ō* thrown back מֹצְאֲכֶם (Gen. xxxii. 20).

(*δ*) Piel with final-*gutt.* has *ē* instead of *e*, as שַׁלֵּחֲךָ.

(*ε*) On לְ prefixed to V. N. constr. see § 13, *δ*.

§ 70.—On T. 25. (*a*) In 2nd singl. imper. Kal the vowel is *o* and the *shvā* is linking, as in V. N.

(*β*) Obs. in compl., imper., and incompl. in the *plural*, 2nd *f*. coincides in form with 2nd *m*.

(*γ*) If the imper. have *a* it is lengthened before suff., as מְשָׁחֵהוּ *anoint him;* שִׁמְעוּנִי, in this latter the *light* vowel (§ 11, *β*) under the שׁ is dropped, as being no longer required.

(*δ*) Piel פַּקֵּר gives פַּקְּרֵהוּ; Hith. הִפָּקֵר changes ־ into ־ with suff., as הִפָּקִירֵהוּ.

(*ε*) The connecting vowel in *imper.* (and *incompl.*) is *ē* or *e*, as imper. פָּקְרֵהוּ, פָּקְרֵהָ.

*§ 71. (*a*) *Energetic imperative* takes final הָ־. From form קְטֹל we get עָשְׂטָה (linking shvā), שָׁמְרָה, זְכְרָה, etc.; also with *i* and *e*, נִצְרָה, מִכְרָה (Ps. cxli.

3) and עֲרָכָה (Job xxxiii. 5). Also the more original form פְּשָׂטָה and חֲגֹורה (Isa. xxxii. 11).

(β) From √ו״ע and √י״ע the ה is usually unaccentuated, as עֹורָה, הֹושָׁה, חֹוסָה, etc.; but in קוּמָה (espec. in Pss.), סוּרָה, שׁוּבָה, it is often accentuated; שִׁימָה but רִיבָה and רִיבָה.

(γ) From form כָּבֵד we get שָׁמְעָה (and שִׁמְעָה), יָרֵאשָׁה, etc. יהב gives הָבָה.

(δ) From rts. פ״נ and פ״י דְּעָה, רְדָה, תְּנָה, and from rt. לָכָה הלך, in p. לְכָה.

(ε) Piel as מַלְּטָה; Polel as כּוֹנֲנָה; Hiph. הַקְשִׁיבָה, הָעִירָה; √ע״ע הָפֵּרָה; Niph. only one instance הִשָּׁבְעָה.

§ 72.—On T. 26. (α) Parts of incomplete ending in consonants gen. take ē or e as connecting vowel, as נִי, הָ, נָ.

(β) Some of the suffixes have a simple form, and also one with נ; the form הָ stands for נְּהָ.

(γ) Incompletes in a lengthen it into ā, except before כֶם— and כֶן— (comp. § 70, γ).

(δ) Hiph. incompl. with suff. presents no difficulties. But for the jussive see § 75.

*§ 73. (α) *Cohortative* or *energetic* is formed by the addition of הָ to the *incompl.* (and gen. by removal of preceding vowel when possible), as נִנְתְּקָה, אֶשְׁמְרָה, יִחְיֶה, נַשְׁלִיכָה. (β) Rarely הָ, as יְדַשְּׁנֶה (Ps. xx. 4), אֶקְרָאָה (1 Sam. xxviii. 15).

*§ 74. *Quadriliterals.* The only examples in B. H. of quadriliteral verbs are the following, viz.: Piel compl. פִּרְשֵׁז *he spread* (Job xxvi. 9); incompl.

with suff. יְכַרְסְמֶנָּה *he shall waste it* (Ps. lxxx. 14).
Pual compl. רֻטֲפַשׁ *it freshened* (Job xxxiii. 25); V. A.
מְחֻסְפָּס *scaled off* or *resembling scales* (Exod. xvi. 14),
מְכֻרְבָּל *clothed* (1 Chron. xv. 27). Incompl. אַשְׂמְאִילָה
I will turn to the left (Gen. xiii. 9); תַּשְׂמְאִילוּ (Isa.
xxx. 21), V. A. מַשְׂמִאלִים (1 Chron. xii. 2) from שְׂמֹאל
the left hand, elsewhere reduced to a triliteral by the
rejection of א, לְהַשְׂמִיל (2 Sam. xiv. 19), הַשְׂמִילוּ
(Ezek. xxi. 21). To these may be added the form,
which occurs several times in the K'thibh מחצצרים
(1 Chron. xv. 24, etc.), and מחצררים (2 Chron. v.
12), for which the K'ri substitutes מְחַצְּרִים or מַחְצְרִים·
As it is a denominative from חֲצֹצְרָה *a trumpet*, it has
been suspected that the form first mentioned should
be pointed מַחֲצְצְרִים; the other, if a genuine reading,
is probably to be read מְחַצְרְרִים·

§ 75. The *jussive* is gen. identical with *incompl.*
except (α) Hiph. which gen. takes ־ֵ instead of ־ִי
as תִּקְטֵל (unless of a form which takes a termn., as
תַּקְטִילִי, or with suff., as תַּקְטִילֵנִי), from תָּקֵם √ו"ע, from
fin. gutt. תַּשְׁמַע, from √ע"ע יָצַר, תָּצַר· (β) Kal √ו"ע
sometimes takes *ō* or *u* instead of *û*, as יֵשֹׁב, יָקֹם·
(γ) From √ל"ה it is apocopated, thus:

	Kal.	Niph.	Piel	Hiph.	Hith.
Incompl. apoc.	יִגֶל (יֵגַל) יְגַל (יְגֶל)	יִגָּל	יְגַל	יֶגֶל (יֶעַל)	יִתְגַּל
Imper. apoc.			גַּל	הֶגֶל	הִתְגַּל

(γ) Jussive is *chiefly* used after אַל μή, or after
vāv convers. (see § 77, β, *sqq.*).

§ 76. (a) Vāv with the complete may be *con-
junctive* or *conversive* (i.e. giving it the force of the

incomplete) according as it is preceded by a compl. or incompl. as יָצָא וְסָגַר he went out and shut, יֵצֵא וְסָגַר he *will* go out and *will* shut.

(β) The *2nd masc.* and *1st pers.* singl., when vāv is *conjunctive*, remain unchanged; but when it is *conversive* they throw the tone on the last syll., as וְקָטַלְתָּ and thou *didst* kill; but צֵא וְקָטַלְתָּ go forth and thou *shalt* kill, וְקָטַלְתִּי and I *shall* kill.   (γ) Except Verbs ל"א or ל"ה, as וְעָשִׂיתָ and thou *didst* (or *wilt*) do; and in *p.* וְלָקַחְתִּי and I *did* (or *will*) take.

§ 77.   (α) Vāv *conjunctive* with incompl. is וְ, as וְיִקְטֹל *and he will kill*.

(β) Vāv *conversive* with incompl. or jussive takes pathakh followed by dagesh forte (except וְ); or kametz before א of 1st singl. (but simply *pathakh* in Judg. vi. 9; 2 Sam. i. 10; Ezek. xvi. 10; Job xxx. 26; Ps. lxxiii. 16), as וַיַּקְטֵל *and he made to kill,* וַיְשַׁלַּח *and he dismissed,* וָאָקֻם *and I arose.*

(γ) In Kal and Hiph. incompl. vāv conversive draws the accent back, and causes the last syll. to be shortened, because there cannot be a *long closed* syll. unaccentuated, as Kal יֵשֵׁב, וַיֵּשֶׁב; Hiph. יֹשֵׁב, וַיֹּשֶׁב.

(δ) If a shvā or dagesh forte intervene between the two vowels, the accent is not drawn back, as וַיַּגֵּד, וַיַּבְדֵּל.

(ε) Nor gen. in 1st pers. singl., as וָאֵשֵׁב; nor in *p.,* as וָאֵלֵךְ׃, except (in both cases) from Verbs ל"ה, as וָאַעַל׃ וָאַעַן׃

(ζ) Nor in Verbs of which the last rad. is א, as וַיָּבוֹא.

(η) The same drawing back of the accent and shortening of the ultimate syllable occurs in the Piel of the following Verbs, whose middle radical is ר, וַיְשָׁרֶת, וַיְגָרֶשׁ, וַיְבָרֶךְ, but not in וַיְחָרֵף; so in וַיְמוֹדֵד (Hab. iii. 6), and the Hithpael וַתִּתְפָּעֶם (Dan. ii. 1). It occurs also in the Niphal of a few Verbs, which form the exception, however, not the rule, וַיִּגָּגֶף, וַיִּמָּלֵךְ, וַיִּלָּבֵד, וַיִּכָּתֵב, וַתִּפָּעֶם but וַיֵּאָסֶף or וַיֵּלָחֶם, וַיִּשָּׁפֵךְ, וַיִּקָּבֵר, etc.

(θ) The following are the apoc. forms (with vāv convers.) most commonly in use (Z., pp. 14, 43, 52):

Kal וַיִּשְׁבְּ (שׁבה), וַיֵּגֶב (בכה), וַיֵּשְׁתְּ (שׁתה), וַיֵּרֵא (ראה), וַיֵּט (נטה), וַיִּז (נזה), וַיַּאת (אתה), וַתֵּרֶא (ראה but וַאֵרָא), וַיִּךְ (נכה), וַיְהִי (היה); וַיִּבֶז (בזה), וַיֶּבֶן (בנה), וַתִּפֶּן (פנה), וַיִּפֶף (יפה), וַיְהִי, וַיֶּרֶב (רבה); וַיַּשַׁע (שׁעה), וַיֵּרַע (רעה), וַיִּקֶר (יקר), וַתֶּרֶב (רבה); וַיַּחַן (חנה), וַיַּחַר (חרה), וַתַּהַר (הרה), וַיַּעַל (עלה), וַיַּעַן (ענה), וַיַּעַשׂ וְנַעַשׂ (עשׂה).

Niph. וַיִּפָּח (מחה), וַיִּקֶּר (קרה), וַיֵּרָא (ראה), תֵּעָשׂ (עשׂה), Z., p. 154, 3 β).

Piel וַיְגַל (גלה), וַיְכַל, וַיְכַס (כסה), וַיְצַו, וַאֲצַוֶּה (צוה).

Hiph. יַפְתְּ (פתה), וַיִּז (נזה), וְאֶט, וַיַּט (נטה), וַיַּךְ (נכה); וַיֶּרֶב (רבה), הֶרֶף (רפה), וַיַּעַל, וְאַעַל (עלה), וַיַּךְ (נכה).

Hithp. וַיִּתְכַּס (כסה), תִּתְחָר (חרה), תִּתְפַּע (שׁעה); and וַיִּשְׁתַּחוּ for וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה (שׁחה).

SPECIMENS OF SOME OF THE USES OF SOME OF THE TENSES.

§ 78. Simple complete is used (a) as the *past* in

narration אֶל־הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר to the woman he *said*; (β)
as *present perfect* עָזְבוּ אֶת־יְ'' they *have* forsaken (and
still forsake) the Lord, יָדַעְתִּי I *know* קָטֹנְתִּי I *am*
small; (γ) as *pluperfect* אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה which he *had*
made; (δ) *perfect conditional* כִּמְעַט כִּלּוּנִי they *would
have* almost consumed me;

(ε) To denote an act *just completed* הֲרִמֹתִי יָדִי I *lift*
up my hand; (ζ) as *gnomic aorist* מִשָּׁמַיִם הִבִּיט He
looketh down from heaven (see also § 79, β);

(η) As *future* of *promise, prophecy*, and *conditional*
(Lat. *fut. perf.*), לְזַרְעֲךָ נָתַתִּי to thy seed *will* I give,
לָכֵן גָּלָה עַמִּי therefore My people *will* go into capti-
vity, אִם־לֹא הֲבִיאֹתִיו if I *shall* not bring him; (θ) as
future after עַד מָתַי עָשִׂיתָ עַד מָתַי, עַד אָנָה how long? עַד מָתַי עָשִׂנְתָּ
how long wilt Thou be angry? (ι) *future* after אִם if,
אִם־אָמַרְתִּי *if I shall say.*

§ 79.   Simple incomplete is used (α) as *simple
present* לָמָּה תֵצְאוּ why *do* ye come out? (β) *universal
present* עַל־כֵּן יֵאָמֵר therefore it *is* said (is become a pro-
verbial saying), see also § 78, ζ; (γ) *habitual imper-
fect* אֵד יַעֲלֶה a mist *used* to go up; (δ) *simple imper-
fect* וְאַבְשָׁלוֹם יָבוֹא while Absalom *was* going; (ε)
imperfect after אָז then, (sometimes) after טֶרֶם not
yet, בְּטֶרֶם before, עַד until, as אָז יָשִׁיר *then* he *sang*;

(ζ) *Simple future* אֵת אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא what *shall* befall;
(η) *conditional future* וְאִם־תָּרֵעוּ תִּסָּפוּ if ye *shall* do
evil, ye *shall* be destroyed; (θ) *permissive* מִכֹּל עֵץ
תֹּאכֵל of every tree thou *mayest* eat; (ι) of *purpose*
וְלֹא תְכַבֶּה *that* thou quench not; (κ) *prohibitive* after
לֹא, as לֹא תִגְנֹב thou *shalt not* steal.

E

§ 80. Incomplete with vāv conversive is used
(gen. after a complete) in most of the senses of the
complete (§ 78), as (a) *past* אִישׁ הָיָה וַיִּוָּלְדוּ לוֹ there
was a man and *there were* born to him; (β) *present
perfect* רָאִיתִי אֱלֹהִים וְאִנָּצֵל I *have seen* God, and I *am*
preserved; (γ) *pluperfect* יִצְחָק בָּא וַיֵּצֵא and Isaac
had come, *and had* gone out; (ζ) *gnomic aorist* יִשָּׁף
בָּהֶם וַיִּבָשׁוּ He *bloweth* upon them, *and they wither*;
(η) continuation of *prophetic* tense בֵּן נְתּוּן־לָנוּ וַתְּהִי
הַמִּשְׂרָה a son *shall* be given us, and the government
shall be, נֹצְרִים בָּאִים וַיִּתְּנוּ watchmen are coming, and
shall give.

§ 81. The וֹ conversive with incomplete often
denotes *for, since* (2 Sam. xiv. 5), *who* (Isa. xlix. 7),
that (Gen. xxxi. 26), *therefore* (1 Sam. xv. 23), *then*
(Ps. lix. 16).

§ 82. Vāv conversive must be *attached* immedi-
ately to the *verb*; if vāv be attached to any other
word it is simply conjunctive, as וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ קָרָא *and* the
darkness He called.

§ 83. Complete with vāv conversive is used (a)
as *future* אֵין יִרְאַת אֱלֹהִים וַהֲרָגוּנִי there is not fear of
God, *and* they *will* slay me, אֲצַוֶּה וַהֲרַגְתַּם I will com-
mand, *and* it *shall* slay them; (β) *imperative* וְאָהַבְתָּ
and thou *shalt* love; (γ) *continuation of imperative*
עֲשֵׂה לְךָ תֵּבָה וְכָפַרְתָּ אֹתָהּ make thyself an ark, *and*
pitch it;

(δ) *imperfect* after an imperfect יַשְׁקוּ הָעֲדָרִים וְנֶאֶסְפוּ
they *used* to water the flocks, *and used* to gather
themselves together.

§ 84.— Ox T. 27 (1) (2).   (*a*) The Segolate Noun
is the same in the *singl. absol.* and *constr.*, which are
always accentuated on first syll., and normally
pointed with two *segols*, as מֶ֫לֶךְ *a king*.

(β) But the first syll. may have *tzere*, as חֵ֫לֶק *a
portion*, or *chōlem*, as קֹ֫דֶשׁ *holiness*.

(γ) If the *last* letter be guttural, the second vowel
will (gen.) be *pathakh*, as נֶ֫גַע *a blow*.

(δ) If the *middle* letter be guttural, both vowels
will be *pathakh*, as נַ֫עַר *a youth*, unless the first be
chōlem, as פֹּ֫עַל *an act*.

(ε) Those from Rt. ל"ה are of the form חֳלִי *orna-
ment*, עֱלִי *pestle*, חֳלִי *sickness*, and become paroxyton
again in *pause*, as הֶ֫פִי, and sometimes regain their
original ה, as בֶּ֫כֶה *weeping* (Ezr. x. 1).

§ 85.   In the *singular* with suffixes the *middle* Rt.
letter closes the first syllable, as מַלְכִּי | מַלְכִּ *my king*, un-
less it be a *guttural*, as נַעֲרִי | עֲר *my boy*.

§ 86.   Those with *chōlem* take *kāmētz khātŭph* in
the 1st syll., as קָדְשִׁי· לְדֶשׁ·   Those which have *not*
chōlem take *a*, *e*, or *i*, as עַבְדִּי *my servant*, חֶלְקְךָ *thy
portion*, סִפְרוֹ *his book*.   Which vowel, must be learnt
from the dictionaries.

§ 87.   In the *plural* Segolate Nouns are treated
like דְּבָרִים, T. 31 (1).   *Dual* is pointed like *singl.*
with suffixes, as מַלְכַּ֫יִם, so that *shvā* is *secant* unless
compound under a *gutt.*, as נַעֲלַ֫יִם·   But we find also
דְּרָכַ֫יִם *two-ways*, קַרְנַ֫יִם *two-horns*, cf. T. 27, col. 10 לְחָיַ֫יִם
two-cheeks.

N.B.—In the *pl.* forms קָדְשֵׁיכֶם, סִפְרֵי, מַלְכֵי, etc.,
the first vowel is a *light* vowel.   § 11 (β).

*§ 88.   A few Segolate Nouns have *two forms* of
the *constr.*, viz. גְּבֶר and גֶּבֶר, זֶרַע and זְרַע, חֶדֶר and
שֶׁנֶר and שֵׁנַר, שֶׁבַע and שֶׁבַע (absol in *p.* נֶטַע), נְטַע, חֶדֶר.
A few from ל״ה are *dissyll.* even out of pause, as
פֶּתִי *a simpleton* (Prov. ix. 4), חֹצִי *a half* (Exod. xxv.
10).   *Cf.* קְרִי and מֶשִׁי·

*§ 89.   Some Segolates take ־ָ in pause, as הֶרֶג;
others have either form in pause, as כֶּסֶף or כָּסֶף·
One is in all circumstances written with ־ָ, viz. עָוֶל
injustice; with suff. it is עַוְלוֹ, and has a fem. form
עַוְלָה, pl. עוֹלוֹת·   It occurs only (Ezek. xxviii. 18) in
constr., where (according to R. David Kimchi) it is
to be written עֲוֶל·   See also § 14 (ε).

§ 90.—ON T. 27 (3).   (α) These infinitives natur-
ally have *no plural.*

(β) When ל is prefixed to them it is pointed with
kāmētz, as לָדַעַת עַצְמוֹ *to know himself;* unless they
have suff. or be in construct (as Nouns) with an-
other Noun, as לְדַעְתּוֹ *on his knowing,* לְשֶׁבֶת אַבְרָם with
respect to *Abram's dwelling.*   But בְּ and כְּ have
simply shvā, as כְּשֶׁבֶת, בְּלֶכֶת·

(γ) Similarly ל is used before V. N. constr. of
Verbs ע״ו and ע״ע, as לָקוּם *to stand,* לָסֹב *to turn.*

§ 91.—ON T. 27 (4).   (α) Some of these Nouns
have an *absol.* distinct from the *constr.,* as מִלְחָמָה
war, מַמְלָכָה *kingdom,* מֶמְשָׁלָה *dominion,* כֻּתֹּנֶת *coat,*
constr. כְּתֹנֶת, מַמְלֶכֶת, מֶמְשֶׁלֶת, מִלְחֶמֶת (gen.) constr.
Many have the same form in absol. and constr., as
כְּשִׁמֶרֶת *observance,* נְחֹשֶׁת *copper.*

(β) In *plural* participles are formed according to T. 32. Of the others some take a pretonic long vowel, others have shvā, thus מִלְחָמוֹת constr. מִלְחֲמוֹת; אַשְׁמֻרוֹת *watch,* pl. מִשְׁמָרוֹת constr. מִשְׁמְרוֹת; מַאֲכֶלֶת *knife,* pl. מַאֲכָלוֹת (shurik defectivè); but מַחְלָקֶת pl. מַחְלְקוֹת; גֻּלְגֹּלֶת pl. גֻּלְגָּלוֹת.

*§ 92.   בְּהֵמָה *cattle,* c. בֶּהֱמַת, pl. בְּהֵמוֹת c. בַּהֲמוֹת; שִׁבֹּלֶת *ear of corn,* pl. שִׁבֳּלִים.

*§ 93.   There are a few duals, *e.g.* נְחֻשְׁתַּיִם *fetters,* מְצִלְתַּיִם *cymbals.*

§ 94.—On Table 27 (5). These Nouns differ from (1) only in taking the fem. terminations הָ֑־, ־ֶת, (־ַת), ־וֹת.

§ 95.—On T. 28. (a) The ־ַיִ and ־ַוְ of the singl. absol. become ־ִי and ־וֹ throughout. One word of the *ai* class retains its original form, viz. גַּיְא *valley,* c. גֵּיא, pl. גֵּיאוֹת (it has also other forms). There are but few words of the *au* class, כָּוֶת c. מוֹת, תָּוֶךְ *midst,* c. תּוֹךְ and אָוֶן *evil* (? c. אוֹן). Of the *ai* class there are some with fem. termns., as צַיִד *prey,* צֵידָה *provisions.*

§ 96.—On T. 30. (a) Col. (1). When Nouns from ל״ה end in ־ֶה the constr. has ־ֵה, as מַעֲשֶׂה *a deed,* c. מַעֲשֵׂה; also they generally take for 3rd pers. singl. suff. ־ֵהוּ not וֹ, as מַעֲשֵׂהוּ, first rejecting the final ה Monosyll. sometimes take this suff., as מִינֵהוּ *its kind.*

*(β) The actual pl. of שָׂדֶה is שָׂדוֹת, c. שְׂדוֹת and שְׂדֵי.
*(γ) Col. (2). שָׁנָה and שֵׁנָה cannot be distin-

guished except in absol. singl. The commonest pl.
of שָׁנָה is שָׁנִים, c. שְׁנֵי; dual שְׁנָתַיִם; no constr.

(δ) Col. (3). דָּם is probably from Rt. אדם, but
treated as from דמה· Note the forms דִּמְכֶם and
יֶדְכֶם·

§ 97.—On T. 31. (α) In this class to form *constr.*
shorten the word as much as possible, *e.g.* from דָּבָר
דְּבַר. from פָּקִיד פְּקִיד, from צְדָקָה צִדְקַת (with *slight*
vowel under צ). See § 11 (β).

(β) Participles of the form אֹיֵב retain the *chōlem*
throughout, while those of the form יָקֵן have the
kāmētz removable, and the *tzere* retained when pos-
sible. Some of these latter take both forms of
construct (col. 2), as כָּבֵד *heavy*, c. כְּבַד and כְּבֵד·

(γ) 1. *Masc.* forms like מִדְבָּר, with *kāmētz* in the
last syll., keep it in *pl.* (and suff.), as מִדְבָּרִים; but
those with *tzere* drop it, as מִזְבֵּחַ, *pl.* מִזְבְּחוֹת; and so
Piel participles מְדַבֵּר, *pl.* מְדַבְּרִים· See T. 32.

2. But *fem.* forms in הָ ָ drop the 1st *kāmētz*,
while those in הָ ֵ retain the *tzere* if possible, *e.g.*
צְדָקָה, but צִדְקָתִי, שְׁאֵלָה, שְׁאֵלָתִי·

*(δ) The *shvā* of צְדָקָה is linking, since the pre-
ceding vowel is *slight*. See § 11 (γ). But בְּרָכָה
always makes בִּרְכַּת, but with suff. בִּרְכָתִי

§ 98.—On T. 34. (α) Those forms of the nume-
rals which have a *fem. form* are *masc.*, and vice
versa. (β) The construct is used only before the
Noun, the absol. either before or after. (γ) With
numerals up to 10 the Noun is gen. put in the *pl.*,
as עֲשֶׂרֶת אֲנָשִׁים *ten men;* with numbers higher than

ten, gen. in the *singl.*, as מֵאָה אִישׁ 100 *men.*   (δ)
עֶשְׂרִים is *twenty*, but the other *tens* are formed by
putting the word for the corresponding unit into
the plur., as שֵׁשׁ *six*, שִׁשִּׁים *sixty*.

(δ) The Ordinals are—

Plural.			Singular.		
Fem.	*Masc.*		*Fem.*	*Masc.*	
רִאשֹׁנוֹת	רִאשֹׁנִים		רִאשֹׁנָה	רִאשׁוֹן	First
	שְׁנִיִּם		שֵׁנִית	שֵׁנִי	Second
שְׁלִשִׁים			שְׁלִישִׁית (־יִשָׁה)	שְׁלִישִׁי	Third
רְבִיעִים			רְבִיעִית	רְבִיעִי	Fourth
			חֲמִישִׁית	חֲמִישִׁי	Fifth
etc.	etc.		שִׁשִּׁית	שִׁשִּׁי	Sixth
			שְׁבִיעִית	שְׁבִיעִי	Seventh
			שְׁמִינִית	שְׁמִינִי	Eighth
			תְּשִׁיעִית	תְּשִׁיעִי	Ninth
			עֲשִׂירִית	עֲשִׂירִי	Tenth

After "tenth" Cardinals are used for Ordinals.

§ 99.   *The Tone.* The accentuation of a syll. is
called the tone.

(*a*) The tone is always on the *ultimate* or *penulti-
mate.* When the tone is on the *ultimate* the word is
said to be accentuated מִלְּרַע *mil'ra*, "below," when
on the *penultimate* מִלְּעֵל *mil'ēl*, "above."

(β) A *long* vowel in a *closed* syll. always has the
tone, unless it has *metheg* (Z., pp. 136, 141) instead.

(γ) The terminations כֶם־, כָ־, תֶּם־, and תֶּן־ al-
ways have the tone.

(δ) When the 2nd rad. of a trilit. Verb has a
vowel, it always has the tone, as פָּקַדְתִּי (except § 30 *a*,
§ 76 β, § 77 δ, or when the accent is purposely

"drawn back" on account of a tone-syll. follow
ing).

(ε) Every fem. *Noun* ending in ‑ָה has the tone
on that syll., as מַלְכָּה *queen*, but לַיְלָה *night* is masc.;
קָמָה is fem. *partic.*, but קָמָה is 3rd fem. singl. compl.
from קוּם *to stand*.

§ 100.   *Metheg* is a small vertical line used as a
secondary accent, as וְזָכַרְתָּ *vzåcartá*, תּוֹלְדוֹת *tŏ-ldóth*.
Rules for its use are given in Z., pp. 137, 138.

§ 101.   *The accents* are both musical notes and
means of *interpunctuation*.

(α) The end of a verse is marked by ׃, called
sōph pāsūk, and by *sillūk* (of the same form as
metheg) on the *tone* syll. of the final word, as הָאָֽרֶץ׃
(Gen. i. 1).

(β) The greatest logical pause in the verse is
indicated by the sign *ethnákh* ‑ֽ on the tone syll., as
אֱלֹהִים ... הָאָֽרֶץ׃ (Gen. i. 1).

(γ) If there be two great pauses in the verse, the
one nearest the end is marked by *ethnákh*, and that
nearer the beginning by *sgōltá* ‑֒ above the last *letter*
of the word, as בֵּן ... לְרָקִיעַ ... הָרָקִיעַ֒ (Gen. i. 7).

(δ) If the clause lying between *sillūk* and *ethnákh*,
or between *ethnákh* and sgōltá, or between *ethnákh*
and the beginning of the verse (sgōltá being absent)
requires to be divided by a pretty large pause, it is
marked by *zākĕph kātān* ‑֔ placed over the *tone*
syll. of the word, as לְמָיִם ... מַבְדִּיל ... הַמַּיִם ... אֱלֹהִים ...

(ε) *Tiphkhā* ‑֖ is also used as a pause preliminary
to *sillūk* or *ethnákh*, as הַשָּׁמַיִם ... הָאָרֶץ׃ (Gen. i. 1).

(ζ) In *Job, Prov.*, and *Pss.*, the accent *grōlĕh vyōrēd*

($\overline{}$) has greater distinctive power than *ethnakh*, as רְשָׁעִים...עָמָד...יָשָׁב׃ (Ps. i. 1).

(η) The chief *conjunctive* accents are *merkā* ($\overline{}$) and *mūnākh* ($\overline{}$)· The remaining accents need not be mentioned here.

§ 102. *Pause.* When a word occurs at the end of one of the chief divisions of a verse it is said to be *in pause.*

(a) Vowels that have been dropped are gen. restored in *p.*, the tone being kept on the correct syll., thus *fem. partic.* שׁוֹבְבָה (§ 99, ε) becomes שׁוֹבֵבָה in *p.* (Jer. xlix. 4); when short it is often lengthened in *p.*, as פָּקְדָה 3rd fem. compl. of פָּקַד in *p.* פָּקָדָה (§ 99, δ).

§ 103. *Kri and cthib.* *Krī* (קרי) in Aramaic means "read," and *cthīb* (כתיב) "written." In passages where at the foot of the page is קרי, the *consonants* of the *krī* are to be read with the *vowels* of the *cthīb, e.g.* 1 Sam. v. 6 in the text (*cthīb*) we have בַּעְפֹלִים, and in the note (*krī*) בטחרים; taking the vowels of the first and the consonants of the second we get בַּטְחֹרִים·

§ 104. *Kāmētz euphonic.* The conjunctive וֹ is often pointed with a euphonic kāmētz, especially when (a) two words *mil'el* (§ 99, a) come together, as תֹּהוּ וָבֹהוּ, or (β) a word *mil'el* is followed by a monosyllable, as כֶּסֶף וָהֹון, or (γ) two tone syllables would otherwise fall together, as זָהָב וָכֶסֶף·

(δ) Similarly with ל in Gen. i. 6, בֵּין מַיִם לְמָיִם·

(ϵ) Also with ל prefixed to certain Nouns used adverbially, as לְבֶּטַח *securely*, לָנֶצַח *for ever*, לָרֹב *for multitude*, etc. Compare § 90.

§ 105. (a) The eleven letters which give the memorial words אֵיתָן מֹשֶׁה וְכָלֵב "Ethan, Moses, and Caleb," are called *serviles*. Of these אית׳ן are used as prefixes to form the incompl. of Verbs ; משה וכלב are used as prefixed particles; הֶאֱמַנְתִּיו "I trusted him," are used in forming Nouns from verbal roots.

(β) All other consonants are called *radicals*, and must in all cases be a radical portion of the word in which they are found, except ט when it is used for ת (§ 36, β, 2).

(γ) Dictionaries gen. give words under their trilit. rts., the form given being the 3rd pers. sing. compl. Kal, thus מַמְלָכָה *kingdom*, of which the first מ and final ה are *serviles*, will be found under מְלַךְ·

(δ) But the infin. (V. N.) of Verbs ע״ו and ע״י are gen. given, since the 3rd compl. Kal (see T. 20) does not present three letters, *e.g.* בּוֹא *to come*, בִּין *to understand*.

§ 106. To find the root observe the following rules :—

The *servile* letters cast away, And if behind *three* letters stay, You have the *root* without delay.	As מִלְחֲמוֹתֵיכֶם rt. לחם·
But if you have not letters three The root will then *defective* be.	
Perhaps you then may find it soon Under *initial* yūd or nūn.	As חֵשֵׁב rt. ישב, יִפֹּל rt. נפל·
A *medial* vāv or yūd may show The letters three you want to know.	As בָּא rt. בוא, הֲקִימֹתִי rt. קום·

Perhaps the radical that's second, ⎫
To make the three must *twice* be ⎬ As יְסֻבֶּהוּ rt. סבב·
   reckoned. ⎭

Or, finally, perhaps you may ⎫
Require to *add* a final *hē.* ⎬ As וַיַּעַל rt. עלה·

· § 107. Some rules for distinguishing *kāmētz gādōl*
(*ā*) from *kāmētz khātūph* (*ŏ*).

Kāmētz is *khātūph* (*ŏ*)—

(*a*) When followed by *khātēph kāmētz* ($\frac{}{..}$), unless
it be the vowel of the *def. art.*, as לְעָנִי *lo°nī*, to a
misery, *lā°nī*, to the misery.

(*β*) When it is evidently shortened from *chōlem*,
as in imperative and incompl. Kal (of *ō* form) with
suffix, פָּקְדוּ visit thou him (T. 25, § 70), יִקְטָלְךָ
yiktol'cā, he will kill thee (T. 26); V. N. Kal with
suffix, פָּקְדוּ his visiting, קָרְבְּכֶם *korobh'cem* (§ 69);
energetic imperative Kal of the form שָׁפְטָה *shoph'tā,*
judge thou (§ 71); in segolates with *chōlem*, as
חָרְשׁוֹ, חָרְשׁ, *pl. c.* חָרְשֵׁי *cho-d'shē,* and the irregular
plurals קֳדָשִׁים *kodāshīm,* and שֳׁרָשִׁים *shorāshīm,* from
קֹדֶשׁ and שֹׁרֶשׁ [but the pl. of רֹאשׁ is רָאשִׁים *rāshīm,*
heads (T. 33)].

(*γ*) When in a closed syll. without accent (or
metheg), as יָכָלְתִּי *ycoltīv,* I have prevailed against
him. וַיָּשָׁב *vayyāshobh,* and he returned.

(*δ*) In the first syll. of *Hophal.*

Table 9.—Noun (with immutable vowel). (*See pp.* 12, 13.)

	Masculine Noun.	Feminine Noun.
		Singular.
Absl.	סוּס a horse.	סוּסָה a mare.
C.	סוּס horse-of.	סוּסַת mare-of.
*Suff.sing.*1. com.	סוּסִי my horse.	סוּסָתִי my mare.
2. mas.	סוּסְךָ thy horse.	סוּסָתְךָ thy mare.
fem.	סוּסֵךְ thy horse.	סוּסָתֵךְ thy mare.
3. mas.	סוּסוֹ his horse.	סוּסָתוֹ his mare.
fem.	סוּסָהּ her horse.	סוּסָתָהּ her mare.
plur. 1. com.	סוּסֵנוּ our horse.	סוּסָתֵנוּ our mare.
2. mas.	סוּסְכֶם your horse.	סוּסַתְכֶם your mare.
fem.	סוּסְכֶן your horse.	סוּסַתְכֶן your mare.
3. mas.	סוּסָם their horse.	סוּסָתָם their mare.
fem.	סוּסָן their horse.	סוּסָתָן their mare.
		Plural.
Absl.	סוּסִים horses.	סוּסוֹת mares.
C.	סוּסֵי horses-of.	סוּסוֹת mares-of.
*Suff.sing.*1. com.	סוּסַי my horses.	סוּסוֹתַי my mares.
2. mas.	סוּסֶיךָ thy horses.	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ thy mares.
fem.	סוּסַיִךְ thy horses.	סוּסוֹתַיִךְ thy mares.
3. mas.	סוּסָיו his horses.	סוּסוֹתָיו his mares.
fem.	סוּסֶיהָ her horses.	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ her mares.
plur. 1. com.	סוּסֵינוּ our horses.	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ our mares.
2. mas.	סוּסֵיכֶם your horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם your mares.
fem.	סוּסֵיכֶן your horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן your mares.
3. mas.	סוּסֵיהֶם their horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם their mares.
fem.	סוּסֵיהֶן their horses.	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן their mares.

Dual.

Absl. סוּסַיִם two horses.	סוּסָתַיִם two mares.
C. סוּסֵי two-horses-of.	סוּסָתֵי two-mares-of.
With light suff. Same as pl.	סוּסָתַי my two mares.
With heavy suff. Same as pl.	סוּסָתֵיהֶם their two mares.

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Table 10.—Particles with Suff. of the Singular Form.

Signification	ל to	עִם with	אֵת (אֶת) with	אֵת (אֶת) sign of def. obj.	מִן from	הִנֵּה lo!	אַיִן is not	כְּ, כְּמוֹ like
Sing.								
Me	לִי	עִמִּי, עִמָּדִי	אִתִּי	אֹתִי	מִמֶּנִּי	הִנְנִי, הִנֵּנִי	אֵינֶנִּי	כָּמֹנִי
Thee { m.	לְךָ	עִמְּךָ	אִתְּךָ	אֹתְךָ	מִמְּךָ	הִנְּךָ	אֵינְךָ	כָּמֹוךָ
Thee { f.	לָךְ	עִמָּךְ	אִתָּךְ	אֹתָךְ	מִמֵּךְ	הִנָּךְ	אֵינֵךְ	כָּמֹוךְ
Him	לוֹ	עִמּוֹ	אִתּוֹ	אֹתוֹ	מִמֶּנּוּ	הִנּוֹ	אֵינֶנּוּ	כָּמֹהוּ
Her	לָהּ	עִמָּהּ	אִתָּהּ	אֹתָהּ	מִמֶּנָּה	הִנָּהּ	אֵינֶנָּה	כָּמֹוהָ
Pl.								
Us	לָנוּ	עִמָּנוּ	אִתָּנוּ	אֹתָנוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ	הִנֶּנּוּ	אֵינֶנּוּ	כָּמֹנוּ*
You { m.	לָכֶם	עִמָּכֶם	אִתְּכֶם	אֶתְכֶם	מִכֶּם	הִנְּכֶם	אֵינְכֶם	*wanting*
You { f.	לָכֶן	עִמָּכֶן	אִתְּכֶן	*wanting*	מִכֶּן			
Them { m.	לָהֶם	עִמָּהֶם	אִתָּם	אֶתְהֶם, אֹתָם	מֵהֶם	הִנָּם	אֵינָם	כָּהֵם*
Them { f.	לָהֶן	עִמָּהֶן	אִתָּן	אֶתְהֶן	מֵהֶן	הִנָּן		כָּהֵן*
p.	לָמוֹ†							
poet.	(also לָהֶם†)				(also כָּמֹהֶם, כְּמוֹהֶם)		כְּמֹהֵנָּה	

Table 11.—Particles with Suff. of plural form.
(*See p.* 18.)

Singl.	אֶל־	אַחֲרֵי (אַחַר)
	towards	after
Me	אֵלַי	אַחֲרַי
Thee *m.*	אֵלֶיךָ	אַחֲרֶיךָ
Thee *f.*	אֵלַיִךְ	אַחֲרַיִךְ
Him	אֵלָיו	אַחֲרָיו
Her	אֵלֶיהָ	אַחֲרֶיהָ
Pl.		
Us	אֵלֵינוּ	אַחֲרֵינוּ
You *m.*	אֲלֵיכֶם	אַחֲרֵיכֶם
You *f.*	אֲלֵיכֶן	אַחֲרֵיכֶן
Them *m.*	אֲלֵיהֶם	אַחֲרֵיהֶם
Them *f.*	אֲלֵיהֶן	אַחֲרֵיהֶן
poet.	אֵלֵימוֹ	

Table 12.—THE SOUND TRILITERAL VERB. (*See p. 19 sqq.*)

	1. Kal.	2. Niphal.	3. Piel.	4. Pual.	5. Hiphil.	6. Hophal.	7. Hithpael.	8. Kal (ŏ).	9. Kal (ŏ).
COMPLETE 3 m.	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קִטֵּל	קֻטַּל	הִקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	כָּבֵד	שָׂכֹל
3 f.	קָטְלָה	נִקְטְלָה	קִטְּלָה	קֻטְּלָה	הִקְטִילָה	הָקְטְלָה	הִתְקַטְּלָה	כָּבְדָה	שָׂכְלָה
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	נִקְטַלְתָּ	קִטַּלְתָּ	קֻטַּלְתָּ	הִקְטַלְתָּ	הָקְטַלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	כָּבַדְתָּ	שָׂכַלְתָּ
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	נִקְטַלְתְּ	קִטַּלְתְּ	קֻטַּלְתְּ	הִקְטַלְתְּ	הָקְטַלְתְּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתְּ	כָּבַדְתְּ	שָׂכַלְתְּ
1 c.	קָטַלְתִּי	נִקְטַלְתִּי	קִטַּלְתִּי	קֻטַּלְתִּי	הִקְטַלְתִּי	הָקְטַלְתִּי	הִתְקַטַּלְתִּי	כָּבַדְתִּי	שָׂכַלְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	קָטְלוּ	נִקְטְלוּ	קִטְּלוּ	קֻטְּלוּ	הִקְטִילוּ	הָקְטְלוּ	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	כָּבְדוּ	שָׂכְלוּ
2 m.	קְטַלְתֶּם	נִקְטַלְתֶּם	קִטַּלְתֶּם	קֻטַּלְתֶּם	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	הָקְטַלְתֶּם	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּם	כְּבַדְתֶּם	(שְׂכַלְתֶּם)
2 f.	קְטַלְתֶּן	נִקְטַלְתֶּן	קִטַּלְתֶּן	קֻטַּלְתֶּן	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	הָקְטַלְתֶּן	הִתְקַטַּלְתֶּן	כְּבַדְתֶּן	(שְׂכַלְתֶּן)
1 c.	קָטַלְנוּ	נִקְטַלְנוּ	קִטַּלְנוּ	קֻטַּלְנוּ	הִקְטַלְנוּ	הָקְטַלְנוּ	הִתְקַטַּלְנוּ	כָּבַדְנוּ	שָׂכַלְנוּ
VERBAL NOUN *absol.*	קָטוֹל	נִקְטֹל *and* הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל *and* קַטֹּל	קֻטֹּל	הַקְטֵל	הָקְטֵל	(הִתְקַטֹּל)	כָּבוֹד	שָׂכוֹל
constr.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל (קַטֹּל)	(קֻטֹּל)	הַקְטִיל	הָקְטַל	הִתְקַטֵּל	כְּבֹד	שְׂכֹל
INCOMPLETE 3 m.	יִקְטֹל	יִקָּטֵל	יְקַטֵּל	יְקֻטַּל	יַקְטִיל	יָקְטַל	יִתְקַטֵּל	יִכְבַּד	יִשְׂכַּל
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל	תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּשְׂכַּל
2 m.	תִּקְטֹל	תִּקָּטֵל	תְּקַטֵּל	תְּקֻטַּל	תַּקְטִיל	תָּקְטַל	תִּתְקַטֵּל	תִּכְבַּד	תִּשְׂכַּל
2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי	תִּקָּטְלִי	תְּקַטְּלִי	תְּקֻטְּלִי	תַּקְטִילִי	תָּקְטְלִי	תִּתְקַטְּלִי	תִּכְבְּדִי	תִּשְׂכְּלִי
1 c.	אֶקְטֹל	אֶקָּטֵל	אֲקַטֵּל	אֲקֻטַּל	אַקְטִיל	אָקְטַל	אֶתְקַטֵּל	אֶכְבַּד	אֶשְׂכַּל
Plur. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ	יִקָּטְלוּ	יְקַטְּלוּ	יְקֻטְּלוּ	יַקְטִילוּ	יָקְטְלוּ	יִתְקַטְּלוּ	יִכְבְּדוּ	יִשְׂכְּלוּ
3 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטֵלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	תִּכְבַּדְנָה	תִּשְׂכַּלְנָה
2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	תִּקָּטְלוּ	תְּקַטְּלוּ	תְּקֻטְּלוּ	תַּקְטִילוּ	תָּקְטְלוּ	תִּתְקַטְּלוּ	תִּכְבְּדוּ	תִּשְׂכְּלוּ
2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה	תִּקָּטֵלְנָה	תְּקַטֵּלְנָה	תְּקֻטַּלְנָה	תַּקְטֵלְנָה	תָּקְטַלְנָה	תִּתְקַטֵּלְנָה	תִּכְבַּדְנָה	תִּשְׂכַּלְנָה
1 c.	נִקְטֹל	נִקָּטֵל	נְקַטֵּל	נְקֻטַּל	נַקְטִיל	נָקְטַל	נִתְקַטֵּל	נִכְבַּד	נִשְׂכַּל
IMPERATIVE 2 m.	קְטֹל	הִקָּטֵל	קַטֵּל		הַקְטֵל		הִתְקַטֵּל	כְּבַד	
2 f.	קִטְלִי (קָטְלִי)	הִקָּטְלִי	קַטְּלִי		הַקְטִילִי		הִתְקַטְּלִי	כִּבְדִי	
Plur. 2 m.	קִטְלוּ	הִקָּטְלוּ	קַטְּלוּ	*wanting*	הַקְטִילוּ	*wanting*	הִתְקַטְּלוּ	כִּבְדוּ	
2 f.	קְטֹלְנָה	הִקָּטֵלְנָה	קַטֵּלְנָה		הַקְטֵלְנָה		הִתְקַטֵּלְנָה	כְּבַדְנָה	
VERBAL ADJ. *act.*	קֹטֵל		מְקַטֵּל		מַקְטִיל		מְתְקַטֵּל	כָּבֵד	שָׂכוֹל
pass.	קָטוּל	נִקְטָל		מְקֻטָּל		מָקְטָל		*wanting*	

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Table 13.—VERB INIT.-GUTT. (See pp. 26–29).

	Kal.		Niphal.	Hiphil.	Hophal.
COMPL. 3 m.	עָמַד	חָזַק	נֶעֱמַד	הֶעֱמִיד	הָעֳמַד
3 f.	עָמְדָה		נֶעֶמְדָה	הֶעֱמִידָה	הָעֳמְדָה
2 m.	עָמַדְתָּ		נֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הֶעֱמַדְתָּ	הָעֳמַדְתָּ
2 f.	עָמַדְתְּ	*Conjugated like* עמד	נֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הֶעֱמַדְתְּ	הָעֳמַדְתְּ
1 c.	עָמַדְתִּי		נֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הֶעֱמַדְתִּי	הָעֳמַדְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	עָמְדוּ		נֶעֶמְדוּ	הֶעֱמִידוּ	הָעֳמְדוּ
2 m.	עֲמַדְתֶּם		נֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּם	הָעֳמַדְתֶּם
2 f.	עֲמַדְתֶּן		נֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הֶעֱמַדְתֶּן	הָעֳמַדְתֶּן
1 c.	עָמַדְנוּ		נֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הֶעֱמַדְנוּ	הָעֳמַדְנוּ
V. N. *Absol.*	עָמוֹד		הֵעָמֹד	הַעֲמֵד	הָעֳמֵד
Constr.	עֲמֹד		הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמִיד	הָעֳמַד
INCOMPL. 3 m.	יַעֲמֹד	יֶחֱזַק	יֵעָמֵד	יַעֲמִיד	יָעֳמַד
3 f.	תַּעֲמֹד	תֶּחֱזַק	תֵּעָמֵד	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעֳמַד
2 m.	תַּעֲמֹד	תֶּחֱזַק	תֵּעָמֵד	תַּעֲמִיד	תָּעֳמַד
2 f.	תַּעַמְדִי	תֶּחֱזְקִי	תֵּעָמְדִי	תַּעֲמִידִי	תָּעֳמְדִי
1 c.	אֶעֱמֹד	אֶחֱזַק	אֵעָמֵד	אַעֲמִיד	אָעֳמַד
Plur. 3 m.	יַעַמְדוּ	יֶחֶזְקוּ	יֵעָמְדוּ	יַעֲמִידוּ	יָעֳמְדוּ
3 f.	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֶּחֱזַקְנָה	תֵּעָמַדְנָה	תַּעֲמֵדְנָה	תָּעֳמַדְנָה
2 m.	תַּעַמְדוּ	תֶּחֶזְקוּ	תֵּעָמְדוּ	תַּעֲמִידוּ	תָּעֳמְדוּ
2 f.	תַּעֲמֹדְנָה	תֶּחֱזַקְנָה	תֵּעָמַדְנָה	תַּעֲמֵדְנָה	תָּעֳמַדְנָה
1 c.	נַעֲמֹד	נֶחֱזַק	נֵעָמֵד	נַעֲמִיד	נָעֳמַד
IMPERAT. 2 m.	עֲמֹד	חֲזַק	הֵעָמֵד	הַעֲמֵד	
2 f.	עִמְדִי	חִזְקִי	הֵעָמְדִי	הַעֲמִידִי	*wanting*
Plur. 2 m.	עִמְדוּ	חִזְקוּ	הֵעָמְדוּ	הַעֲמִידוּ	
2 f.	עֲמֹדְנָה	חֲזַקְנָה	הֵעָמַדְנָה	הַעֲמֵדְנָה	
V. A. *Act.*	עֹמֵד	*Like* עמד		מַעֲמִיד	
Pass.	עָמוּד		נֶעֱמָד		מָעֳמָד

Table 14.—Verb Med.-Gutt. (*See pp.* 29, 30.)

		Kal.	Niphal.	Piel.	Pual.	Hithpael.
COMPL.	3 m.	גָּאַל	נִגְאַל	גֵּאַל	גֹּאַל	הִתְגָּאֵל
	3 f.	גָּאֲלָה	נִגְאֲלָה	גֵּאֲלָה	גֹּאֲלָה	הִתְגָּאֲלָה
	2 m.	גָּאַלְתָּ	נִגְאַלְתָּ	גֵּאַלְתָּ	גֹּאַלְתָּ	הִתְגָּאַלְתָּ
	2 f.	גָּאַלְתְּ	נִגְאַלְתְּ	גֵּאַלְתְּ	גֹּאַלְתְּ	הִתְגָּאַלְתְּ
	1 c.	גָּאַלְתִּי	נִגְאַלְתִּי	גֵּאַלְתִּי	גֹּאַלְתִּי	הִתְגָּאַלְתִּי
Plur.	3 c.	גָּאֲלוּ	נִגְאֲלוּ	גֵּאֲלוּ	גֹּאֲלוּ	הִתְגָּאֲלוּ
	2 m.	גָּאַלְתֶּם	נִגְאַלְתֶּם	גֵּאַלְתֶּם	גֹּאַלְתֶּם	הִתְגָּאַלְתֶּם
	2 f.	גָּאַלְתֶּן	נִגְאַלְתֶּן	גֵּאַלְתֶּן	גֹּאַלְתֶּן	הִתְגָּאַלְתֶּן
	1 c.	גָּאַלְנוּ	נִגְאַלְנוּ	גֵּאַלְנוּ	גֹּאַלְנוּ	הִתְגָּאַלְנוּ
V. N.	Absol.	גָּאוֹל	הִגָּאֹל	גֵּאֵל		
	Constr.	גְּאֹל	הִגָּאֵל	גֵּאֵל		הִתְגָּאֵל
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יִגְאַל	יִגָּאֵל	יְגָאֵל	יְגֹאַל	יִתְגָּאֵל
	3 f.	תִּגְאַל	תִּגָּאֵל	תְּגָאֵל	תְּגֹאַל	תִּתְגָּאֵל
	2 m.	תִּגְאַל	תִּגָּאֵל	תְּגָאֵל	תְּגֹאַל	תִּתְגָּאֵל
	2 f.	תִּגְאֲלִי	תִּגָּאֲלִי	תְּגָאֲלִי	תְּגֹאֲלִי	תִּתְגָּאֲלִי
	1 c.	אֶגְאַל	אֶגָּאֵל	אֲגָאֵל	אֲגֹאַל	אֶתְגָּאֵל
Plur.	3 m.	יִגְאֲלוּ	יִגָּאֲלוּ	יְגָאֲלוּ	יְגֹאֲלוּ	יִתְגָּאֲלוּ
	3 f.	תִּגְאַלְנָה	תִּגָּאַלְנָה	תְּגָאֵלְנָה	תְּגֹאַלְנָה	תִּתְגָּאֵלְנָה
	2 m.	תִּגְאֲלוּ	תִּגָּאֲלוּ	תְּגָאֲלוּ	תְּגֹאֲלוּ	תִּתְגָּאֲלוּ
	2 f.	תִּגְאַלְנָה	תִּגָּאַלְנָה	תְּגָאֵלְנָה	תְּגֹאַלְנָה	תִּתְגָּאֵלְנָה
	1 c.	נִגְאַל	נִגָּאֵל	נְגָאֵל	נְגֹאַל	נִתְגָּאֵל
IMPERAT.	2 m.	גְּאַל	הִגָּאֵל	גָּאֵל		הִתְגָּאֵל
	2 f.	גַּאֲלִי	הִגָּאֲלִי	גָּאֲלִי	*wanting*	הִתְגָּאֲלִי
Plur.	2 m.	גַּאֲלוּ	הִגָּאֲלוּ	גָּאֲלוּ		הִתְגָּאֲלוּ
	2 f.	גְּאַלְנָה	הִגָּאַלְנָה	גָּאֵלְנָה		הִתְגָּאֵלְנָה
V. A.	Act.	גֹּאֵל		מְגָאֵל		מִתְגָּאֵל
	Pass.	גָּאוּל	נִגְאָל		מְגֹאָל	

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Table 15.—VERB FINAL-GUTTURAL. (See pp. 31, 32).

		Kal.	Niphal.	Piel.	Hiphil.	Hithpael.
COMPL.	3 m.	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שִׁלַּח	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
	3 f.	שָׁלְחָה	נִשְׁלְחָה	שִׁלְּחָה	הִשְׁלִיחָה	הִשְׁתַּלְּחָה
	2 m.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שִׁלַּחְתָּ	הִשְׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ
	2 f.	שָׁלַחַתְּ	נִשְׁלַחַתְּ	שִׁלַּחַתְּ	הִשְׁלַחַתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַתְּ
	1 c.	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שִׁלַּחְתִּי	הִשְׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי
Plur.	3 c.	שָׁלְחוּ	נִשְׁלְחוּ	שִׁלְּחוּ	הִשְׁלִיחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
	2 m.	שְׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שִׁלַּחְתֶּם	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם
	2 f.	שְׁלַחְתֶּן	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	שִׁלַּחְתֶּן	הִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן
	1 c.	שָׁלַחְנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְנוּ	שִׁלַּחְנוּ	הִשְׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ
V. N.	Absol.	שָׁלוֹחַ	נִשְׁלֹחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ	הַשְׁלֵחַ	
	Constr.	שְׁלֹחַ	הִשָּׁלֵחַ	שַׁלֵּחַ	הַשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יִשְׁלַח	יִשָּׁלַח	יְשַׁלַּח	יַשְׁלִיחַ	יִשְׁתַּלַּח
	3 f.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח	תַּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁתַּלַּח
	2 m.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשָּׁלַח	תְּשַׁלַּח	תַּשְׁלִיחַ	תִּשְׁתַּלַּח
	2 f.	תִּשְׁלְחִי	תִּשָּׁלְחִי	תְּשַׁלְּחִי	תַּשְׁלִיחִי	תִּשְׁתַּלְּחִי
	1 c.	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשָּׁלַח	אֲשַׁלַּח	אַשְׁלִיחַ	אֶשְׁתַּלַּח
Plur.	3 m.	יִשְׁלְחוּ	יִשָּׁלְחוּ	יְשַׁלְּחוּ	יַשְׁלִיחוּ	יִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
	3 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה	תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה	תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
	2 m.	תִּשְׁלְחוּ	תִּשָּׁלְחוּ	תְּשַׁלְּחוּ	תַּשְׁלִיחוּ	תִּשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
	2 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשָּׁלַחְנָה	תְּשַׁלַּחְנָה	תַּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
	1 c.	נִשְׁלַח	נִשָּׁלַח	נְשַׁלַּח	נַשְׁלִיחַ	נִשְׁתַּלַּח
IMPER.	2 m.	שְׁלַח	הִשָּׁלַח	שַׁלַּח	הַשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
	2 f.	שִׁלְחִי	הִשָּׁלְחִי	שַׁלְּחִי	הַשְׁלִיחִי	הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי
Plur.	2 m.	שִׁלְחוּ	הִשָּׁלְחוּ	שַׁלְּחוּ	הַשְׁלִיחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלְּחוּ
	2 f.	שְׁלַחְנָה	הִשָּׁלַחְנָה	שַׁלַּחְנָה	הַשְׁלַחְנָה	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנָה
V. A.	Act.	שֹׁלֵחַ		מְשַׁלֵּחַ	מַשְׁלִיחַ	מִשְׁתַּלֵּחַ
	Pass.	שָׁלוּחַ	נִשְׁלָח			

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Table 16.—Verb פ"נ. (*See pp. 33, 34.*)

		Kal.	Niphal.	Hiphil.	Hophal.		Kal.
COMPL.	3 m.	נָגַשׁ	נִגַּשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הֻגַּשׁ		נָתַן
	3 f.	נָגְשָׁה	נִגְּשָׁה	הִגִּישָׁה	הֻגְּשָׁה		נָתְנָה
	2 m.	נָגַשְׁתָּ	נִגַּשְׁתָּ	הִגַּשְׁתָּ	הֻגַּשְׁתָּ		נָתַתָּ
	2 f.	נָגַשְׁתְּ	נִגַּשְׁתְּ	הִגַּשְׁתְּ	הֻגַּשְׁתְּ		נָתַתְּ
	1 c.	נָגַשְׁתִּי	נִגַּשְׁתִּי	הִגַּשְׁתִּי	הֻגַּשְׁתִּי		נָתַתִּי
Plur.	3 c.	נָגְשׁוּ	נִגְּשׁוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ	הֻגְּשׁוּ		נָתְנוּ
	2 m.	נְגַשְׁתֶּם	נִגַּשְׁתֶּם	הִגַּשְׁתֶּם	הֻגַּשְׁתֶּם		נְתַתֶּם
	2 f.	נְגַשְׁתֶּן	נִגַּשְׁתֶּן	הִגַּשְׁתֶּן	הֻגַּשְׁתֶּן		נְתַתֶּן
	1 c.	נָגַשְׁנוּ	נִגַּשְׁנוּ	הִגַּשְׁנוּ	הֻגַּשְׁנוּ		נָתַנּוּ
V. N.	*Absol.*	נָגוֹשׁ	הִנָּגֹשׁ	הַגֵּשׁ	הֻגֵּשׁ		נָתוֹן
	Constr.	גֶּשֶׁת	הִנָּגֵשׁ	הַגִּישׁ	הֻגַּשׁ		תֵּת
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יִגַּשׁ	יִנָּגֵשׁ	יַגִּישׁ	יֻגַּשׁ		יִתֵּן
	3 f.	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּנָּגֵשׁ	תַּגִּישׁ	תֻּגַּשׁ		תִּתֵּן
	2 m.	תִּגַּשׁ	תִּנָּגֵשׁ	תַּגִּישׁ	תֻּגַּשׁ		תִּתֵּן
	2 f.	תִּגְּשִׁי	תִּנָּגְשִׁי	תַּגִּישִׁי	תֻּגְּשִׁי		תִּתְּנִי
	1 c.	אֶגַּשׁ	אֶנָּגֵשׁ	אַגִּישׁ	אֻגַּשׁ		אֶתֵּן
Plur.	3 m.	יִגְּשׁוּ	יִנָּגְשׁוּ	יַגִּישׁוּ	יֻגְּשׁוּ		יִתְּנוּ
	3 f.	תִּגַּשְׁנָה	תִּנָּגַשְׁנָה	תַּגֵּשְׁנָה	תֻּגַּשְׁנָה		(תִּתֵּנָה)
	2 m.	תִּגְּשׁוּ	תִּנָּגְשׁוּ	תַּגִּישׁוּ	תֻּגְּשׁוּ		תִּתְּנוּ
	2 f.	תִּגַּשְׁנָה	תִּנָּגַשְׁנָה	תַּגֵּשְׁנָה	תֻּגַּשְׁנָה		(תִּתֵּנָה)
	1 c.	נִגַּשׁ	נִנָּגֵשׁ	נַגִּישׁ	נֻגַּשׁ		נִתֵּן and נִתֵּךְ
IMPER.	2 m.	גַּשׁ	הִנָּגֵשׁ	הַגֵּשׁ			תֵּן
	2 f.	גְּשִׁי	הִנָּגְשִׁי	הַגִּישִׁי	*wanting*		תְּנִי
Plur.	2 m.	גְּשׁוּ	הִנָּגְשׁוּ	הַגִּישׁוּ			תְּנוּ
	2 f.	גַּשְׁנָה	הִנָּגַשְׁנָה	הַגֵּשְׁנָה			(תֵּנָּה)
V. A.	*Act.*	נֹגֵשׁ		מַגִּישׁ			נֹתֵן
	Pass.	נָגוּשׁ	נִגָּשׁ		מֻגָּשׁ		נָתוּן

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Table 17.—VERB פ״י. (See pp. 35, 36.)

	Kal		Niphal	Hiphil		Hophal
COMPL. 3 m.	יָשֵׁב	יָבֵשׁ	נוֹשַׁב	הֵשִׁיב	הֵיטִיב	הוּשַׁב
3 f.	יָשְׁבָה		נוֹשְׁבָה	הֵשִׁיבָה	הֵיטִיבָה	הוּשְׁבָה
2 m.	יָשַׁבְתָּ		נוֹשַׁבְתָּ	הֵשַׁבְתָּ	הֵיטַבְתָּ	הוּשַׁבְתָּ
2 f.	יָשַׁבְתְּ		נוֹשַׁבְתְּ	הֵשַׁבְתְּ	הֵיטַבְתְּ	הוּשַׁבְתְּ
1 c.	יָשַׁבְתִּי		נוֹשַׁבְתִּי	הֵשַׁבְתִּי	הֵיטַבְתִּי	הוּשַׁבְתִּי
Plur. 3 c.	יָשְׁבוּ		נוֹשְׁבוּ	הֵשִׁיבוּ	הֵיטִיבוּ	הוּשְׁבוּ
2 m.	יְשַׁבְתֶּם		נוֹשַׁבְתֶּם	הֵשַׁבְתֶּם	הֵיטַבְתֶּם	הוּשַׁבְתֶּם
2 f.	יְשַׁבְתֶּן		נוֹשַׁבְתֶּן	הֵשַׁבְתֶּן	הֵיטַבְתֶּן	הוּשַׁבְתֶּן
1 c.	יָשַׁבְנוּ		נוֹשַׁבְנוּ	הֵשַׁבְנוּ	הֵיטַבְנוּ	הוּשַׁבְנוּ
V. N. Absol.	יָשׁוֹב	יָבֹשׁ		הֵשֵׁב	הֵיטֵב	
Constr.	שֶׁבֶת	יְבֹשׁ	הִוָּשֵׁב	הֵשִׁיב	הֵיטִיב	הוּשַׁב
INCOMPL. 3 m.	יֵשֵׁב	יִיבַשׁ	יִוָּשֵׁב	יוֹשִׁיב	יֵיטִיב	יוּשַׁב
3 f.	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּיבַשׁ	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תֵּיטִיב	תּוּשַׁב
2 m.	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּיבַשׁ	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תּוֹשִׁיב	תֵּיטִיב	תּוּשַׁב
2 f.	תֵּשְׁבִי	תִּיבְשִׁי	תִּוָּשְׁבִי	תּוֹשִׁיבִי	תֵּיטִיבִי	תּוּשְׁבִי
1 c.	אֵשֵׁב	אִיבַשׁ	אִוָּשֵׁב	אוֹשִׁיב	אֵיטִיב	אוּשַׁב
Plur. 3 m.	יֵשְׁבוּ	יִיבְשׁוּ	יִוָּשְׁבוּ	יוֹשִׁיבוּ	יֵיטִיבוּ	יוּשְׁבוּ
3 f.	תֵּשַׁבְנָה	תִּיבַשְׁנָה	תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה	תּוֹשֵׁבְנָה	תֵּיטֵבְנָה	תּוּשַׁבְנָה
2 m.	תֵּשְׁבוּ	תִּיבְשׁוּ	תִּוָּשְׁבוּ	תּוֹשִׁיבוּ	תֵּיטִיבוּ	תּוּשְׁבוּ
2 f.	תֵּשַׁבְנָה	תִּיבַשְׁנָה	תִּוָּשַׁבְנָה	תּוֹשֵׁבְנָה	תֵּיטֵבְנָה	תּוּשַׁבְנָה
1 c.	נֵשֵׁב	נִיבַשׁ	נִוָּשֵׁב	נוֹשִׁיב	נֵיטִיב	נוּשַׁב
IMPER. 2 m.	שֵׁב	יְבַשׁ	הִוָּשֵׁב	הוֹשֵׁב	הֵיטֵב	*wanting*
2 f.	שְׁבִי	יְבְשִׁי	הִוָּשְׁבִי	הוֹשִׁיבִי	הֵיטִיבִי	
Plur. 2 m.	שְׁבוּ	יְבְשׁוּ	הִוָּשְׁבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הֵיטִיבוּ	
2 f.	שֵׁבְנָה	יְבַשְׁנָה	הִוָּשַׁבְנָה	הוֹשֵׁבְנָה	הֵיטֵבְנָה	
V. A. Act.	יֹשֵׁב	יֹבֵשׁ		מוֹשִׁיב	מֵיטִיב	
Pass.	יָשׁוּב	יָבוֹשׁ	נוֹשָׁב			מוּשָׁב

In the second Kal column: *Conjugated like* יָבֵשׁ.

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Table 18.—Verb ל״א. (See p. 37.)

		Kal.	Niphal.	Piel.	Hiphil.	Hithpael.
COMPL.	3 m.	מָצָא	נִמְצָא	מִצֵּא	הִמְצִיא	הִתְמַצֵּא
	3 f.	מָצְאָה	נִמְצְאָה	מִצְּאָה	הִמְצִיאָה	הִתְמַצְּאָה
	2 m.	מָצָאתָ	נִמְצֵאתָ	מִצֵּאתָ	הִמְצֵאתָ	הִתְמַצֵּאתָ
	2 f.	מָצָאת	נִמְצֵאת	מִצֵּאת	הִמְצֵאת	הִתְמַצֵּאת
	1 c.	מָצָאתִי	נִמְצֵאתִי	מִצֵּאתִי	הִמְצֵאתִי	הִתְמַצֵּאתִי
Plur.	3 c.	מָצְאוּ	נִמְצְאוּ	מִצְּאוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִתְמַצְּאוּ
	2 m.	מְצָאתֶם	נִמְצֵאתֶם	מִצֵּאתֶם	הִמְצֵאתֶם	הִתְמַצֵּאתֶם
	2 f.	מְצָאתֶן	נִמְצֵאתֶן	מִצֵּאתֶן	הִמְצֵאתֶן	הִתְמַצֵּאתֶן
	1 c.	מָצָאנוּ	נִמְצֵאנוּ	מִצֵּאנוּ	הִמְצֵאנוּ	הִתְמַצֵּאנוּ
V. N.	Absol.	מָצוֹא	נִמְצֹא	מַצֹּא	הַמְצֵא	
	Constr.	מְצֹא	הִמָּצֵא	מַצֵּא	הַמְצִיא	הִתְמַצֵּא
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יִמְצָא	יִמָּצֵא	יְמַצֵּא	יַמְצִיא	יִתְמַצֵּא
	3 f.	תִּמְצָא	תִּמָּצֵא	תְּמַצֵּא	תַּמְצִיא	תִּתְמַצֵּא
	2 m.	תִּמְצָא	תִּמָּצֵא	תְּמַצֵּא	תַּמְצִיא	תִּתְמַצֵּא
	2 f.	תִּמְצְאִי	תִּמָּצְאִי	תְּמַצְּאִי	תַּמְצִיאִי	תִּתְמַצְּאִי
	1 c.	אֶמְצָא	אֶמָּצֵא	אֲמַצֵּא	אַמְצִיא	אֶתְמַצֵּא
Plur.	3 m.	יִמְצְאוּ	יִמָּצְאוּ	יְמַצְּאוּ	יַמְצִיאוּ	יִתְמַצְּאוּ
	3 f.	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמָּצֶאנָה	תְּמַצֶּאנָה	תַּמְצֶאנָה	תִּתְמַצֶּאנָה
	2 m.	תִּמְצְאוּ	תִּמָּצְאוּ	תְּמַצְּאוּ	תַּמְצִיאוּ	תִּתְמַצְּאוּ
	2 f.	תִּמְצֶאנָה	תִּמָּצֶאנָה	תְּמַצֶּאנָה	תַּמְצֶאנָה	תִּתְמַצֶּאנָה
	1 c.	נִמְצָא	נִמָּצֵא	נְמַצֵּא	נַמְצִיא	נִתְמַצֵּא
IMPER.	2 m.	מְצָא	הִמָּצֵא	מַצֵּא	הַמְצֵא	הִתְמַצֵּא
	2 f.	מִצְאִי	הִמָּצְאִי	מַצְּאִי	הַמְצִיאִי	הִתְמַצְּאִי
Plur.	2 m.	מִצְאוּ	הִמָּצְאוּ	מַצְּאוּ	הַמְצִיאוּ	הִתְמַצְּאוּ
	2 f.	מְצֶאנָה	הִמָּצֶאנָה	מַצֶּאנָה	הַמְצֶאנָה	הִתְמַצֶּאנָה
V. A.	Act.	מֹצֵא		מְמַצֵּא	מַמְצִיא	מִתְמַצֵּא
	Pass.	מָצוּא	נִמְצָא			

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Table 19.—Verb ל"ה Quiescant. (See pp. 38, 39.)

		Kal.	Niphal.	Piel.	Pual.	Hiphil.	Hophal.	Hithpael.
COMPL.	3 m.	גָּלָה	נִגְלָה	גִּלָּה	גֻּלָּה	הִגְלָה	הָגְלָה	הִתְגַּלָּה
	3 f.	גָּלְתָה	נִגְלְתָה	גִּלְּתָה	גֻּלְּתָה	הִגְלְתָה	הָגְלְתָה	הִתְגַּלְּתָה
	2 m.	גָּלִיתָ	נִגְלֵיתָ	גִּלִּיתָ	גֻּלֵּיתָ	הִגְלֵיתָ	הָגְלֵיתָ	הִתְגַּלִּיתָ
	2 f.	גָּלִית	נִגְלֵית	גִּלִּית	גֻּלֵּית	הִגְלֵית	הָגְלֵית	הִתְגַּלִּית
	1 c.	גָּלִיתִי	נִגְלֵיתִי	גִּלִּיתִי	גֻּלֵּיתִי	הִגְלֵיתִי	הָגְלֵיתִי	הִתְגַּלִּיתִי
Plur.	3 c.	גָּלוּ	נִגְלוּ	גִּלּוּ	גֻּלּוּ	הִגְלוּ	הָגְלוּ	הִתְגַּלּוּ
	2 m.	גְּלִיתֶם	נִגְלֵיתֶם	גִּלִּיתֶם	גֻּלֵּיתֶם	הִגְלֵיתֶם	הָגְלֵיתֶם	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶם
	2 f.	גְּלִיתֶן	נִגְלֵיתֶן	גִּלִּיתֶן	גֻּלֵּיתֶן	הִגְלֵיתֶן	הָגְלֵיתֶן	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶן
	1 c.	גָּלִינוּ	נִגְלֵינוּ	גִּלִּינוּ	גֻּלֵּינוּ	הִגְלֵינוּ	הָגְלֵינוּ	הִתְגַּלִּינוּ
V. N.	Absol.	גָּלֹה	נִגְלֹה	גַּלֹּה	(גֻּלֹּה)	הַגְלֵה	הָגְלֵה	(הִתְגַּלֹּה)
	Constr.	גְּלוֹת	הִגָּלוֹת	גַּלּוֹת	גֻּלּוֹת	הַגְלוֹת	(הָגְלוֹת)	הִתְגַּלּוֹת
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יִגְלֶה	יִגָּלֶה	יְגַלֶּה	יְגֻלֶּה	יַגְלֶה	יָגְלֶה	יִתְגַּלֶּה
	3 f.	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	תְּגַלֶּה	תְּגֻלֶּה	תַּגְלֶה	תָּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה
	2 m.	תִּגְלֶה	תִּגָּלֶה	תְּגַלֶּה	תְּגֻלֶּה	תַּגְלֶה	תָּגְלֶה	תִּתְגַּלֶּה
	2 f.	תִּגְלִי	תִּגָּלִי	תְּגַלִּי	תְּגֻלִּי	תַּגְלִי	תָּגְלִי	תִּתְגַּלִּי
	1 c.	אֶגְלֶה	אֶגָּלֶה	אֲגַלֶּה	אֲגֻלֶּה	אַגְלֶה	אָגְלֶה	אֶתְגַּלֶּה
Plur.	3 m.	יִגְלוּ	יִגָּלוּ	יְגַלּוּ	יְגֻלּוּ	יַגְלוּ	יָגְלוּ	יִתְגַּלּוּ
	3 f.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תְּגַלֶּינָה	תְּגֻלֶּינָה	תַּגְלֶינָה	תָּגְלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלֶּינָה
	2 m.	תִּגְלוּ	תִּגָּלוּ	תְּגַלּוּ	תְּגֻלּוּ	תַּגְלוּ	תָּגְלוּ	תִּתְגַּלּוּ
	2 f.	תִּגְלֶינָה	תִּגָּלֶינָה	תְּגַלֶּינָה	תְּגֻלֶּינָה	תַּגְלֶינָה	תָּגְלֶינָה	תִּתְגַּלֶּינָה
	1 c.	נִגְלֶה	נִגָּלֶה	נְגַלֶּה	נְגֻלֶּה	נַגְלֶה	נָגְלֶה	נִתְגַּלֶּה
IMPER.	2 m.	גְּלֵה	הִגָּלֵה	גַּלֵּה		הַגְלֵה		הִתְגַּלֵּה
	2 f.	גְּלִי	הִגָּלִי	גַּלִּי	*wanting*	הַגְלִי	*wanting*	הִתְגַּלִּי
Plur.	2 m.	גְּלוּ	הִגָּלוּ	גַּלּוּ		הַגְלוּ		הִתְגַּלּוּ
	2 f.	גְּלֶינָה	הִגָּלֶינָה	גַּלֶּינָה		הַגְלֶינָה		הִתְגַּלֶּינָה
V. A.	Act.	גֹּלֶה		מְגַלֶּה		מַגְלֶה		מִתְגַּלֶּה
	Pass.	גָּלוּי	נִגְלֶה		מְגֻלֶּה		מָגְלֶה	

Table 20.--Verb א"ו and א"י. (See pp. 39, 40.)   (See pp. 40, 41.)

		1. Kal.			2. Niphal.	3. Piel.	4. Pual.	5. Hiphil.	6. Hophal.	7. Hithpael.	8. Kal.	
COMPL.	3 m.	קָם	בֹּשׁ	מֵת	נָקוֹם	קוֹמֵם	קוֹמַם	הֵקִים	הוּקַם	הִתְקוֹמֵם	רָב	
	3 f.	קָמָה	בֹּשָׁה	מֵתָה	נָקוֹמָה	קוֹמְמָה	קוֹמְמָה	הֵקִימָה	הוּקְמָה	הִתְקוֹמְמָה	רָבָה	
	2 m.	קַמְתָּ	בֹּשְׁתָּ, מַתָּה	מַתָּ	נְקוּמוֹתָ	קוֹמַמְתָּ	קוֹמַמְתָּ	הֲקִימוֹתָ		הִתְקוֹמַמְתָּ	רַבְתָּ	רִיבוֹת
	2 f.	קַמְתְּ	בֹּשְׁתְּ	(מַתְּ)	נְקוּמוֹת	קוֹמַמְתְּ	קוֹמַמְתְּ	הֲקִימוֹת		הִתְקוֹמַמְתְּ	רַבְתְּ	
	1 c.	קַמְתִּי	בֹּשְׁתִּי	מַתִּי	נְקוּמוֹתִי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	קוֹמַמְתִּי	הֲקִימוֹתִי		הִתְקוֹמַמְתִּי	רַבְתִּי	רִיבוֹתִי
Plur.	3 c.	קָמוּ	בֹּשׁוּ	מֵתוּ	נָקוֹמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ	הֵקִימוּ	הוּקְמוּ	הִתְקוֹמְמוּ	רָבוּ	רִיבוּ
	2 m.	קַמְתֶּם	בֹּשְׁתֶּם	מַתֶּם	נְקוּמוֹתֶם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	קוֹמַמְתֶּם	הֲקִימוֹתֶם		הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּם	רַבְתֶּם	
	2 f.	קַמְתֶּן	בֹּשְׁתֶּן	מַתֶּן	נְקוּמוֹתֶן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	קוֹמַמְתֶּן	הֲקִימוֹתֶן		הִתְקוֹמַמְתֶּן	רַבְתֶּן	
	1 c.	קַמְנוּ	בֹּשְׁנוּ	מַתְנוּ	נְקוּמוֹנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	קוֹמַמְנוּ	הֲקִימוֹנוּ		הִתְקוֹמַמְנוּ	רַבְנוּ	
V. N.	Absol.	קוֹם	בֹּשׁ	מוֹת	הִקּוֹם			הָקֵם			רוֹב	רִיב
	Constr.	קוּם	בֹּשׁ	מוּת	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם		הָקִים		הִתְקוֹמֵם	רִיב	רִיב
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יָקוּם	יֵבוֹשׁ	יָמוּת	יִקּוֹם	יְקוֹמֵם	יְקוֹמַם	יָקִים	יוּקַם	יִתְקוֹמֵם	יָרִיב	
	3 f.	תָּקוּם	תֵּבוֹשׁ		תִּקּוֹם	תְּקוֹמֵם	תְּקוֹמַם	תָּקִים	תּוּקַם	תִּתְקוֹמֵם	תָּרִיב	
	2 m.	תָּקוּם	תֵּבוֹשׁ		תִּקּוֹם	תְּקוֹמֵם	תְּקוֹמַם	תָּקִים	תּוּקַם	תִּתְקוֹמֵם	תָּרִיב	
	2 f.	תָּקוּמִי	תֵּבוֹשִׁי		תִּקּוֹמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	תְּקוֹמְמִי	תָּקִימִי	תּוּקְמִי	תִּתְקוֹמְמִי	תָּרִיבִי	
	1 c.	אָקוּם	אֵבוֹשׁ		אֶקּוֹם	אֲקוֹמֵם	אֲקוֹמַם	אָקִים	אוּקַם	אֶתְקוֹמֵם	אָרִיב	
Plur.	3 m.	יָקוּמוּ	יֵבוֹשׁוּ		יִקּוֹמוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ	יְקוֹמְמוּ	יָקִימוּ	יוּקְמוּ	יִתְקוֹמְמוּ	יָרִיבוּ	
	3 f.	תְּקוּמֶינָה	תֵּבוֹשְׁנָה		תִּקּוֹמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	תָּקֵמְנָה		תִּתְקוֹמֵמְנָה	תָּרֵבְנָה	
	2 m.	תָּקוּמוּ	תֵּבוֹשׁוּ		תִּקּוֹמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תְּקוֹמְמוּ	תָּקִימוּ	תּוּקְמוּ	תִּתְקוֹמְמוּ	תָּרִיבוּ	
	2 f.	תְּקוּמֶינָה	תֵּבוֹשְׁנָה		תִּקּוֹמְנָה	תְּקוֹמֵמְנָה	תְּקוֹמַמְנָה	תָּקֵמְנָה		תִּתְקוֹמֵמְנָה	תָּרֵבְנָה	
	1 c.	נָקוּם	נֵבוֹשׁ		נִקּוֹם	נְקוֹמֵם	נְקוֹמַם	נָקִים	נוּקַם	נִתְקוֹמֵם	נָרִיב	
IMPER.	2 m.	קוּם	בֹּשׁ	מוּת	הִקּוֹם	קוֹמֵם		הָקֵם		הִתְקוֹמֵם	רִיב	
	2 f.	קוּמִי	בֹּשִׁי		הִקּוֹמִי	קוֹמְמִי	*wanting*	הָקִימִי	*wanting*	הִתְקוֹמְמִי	רִיבִי	
Plur.	2 m.	קוּמוּ	בֹּשׁוּ		הִקּוֹמוּ	קוֹמְמוּ		הָקִימוּ		הִתְקוֹמְמוּ	רִיבוּ	
	2 f.	קֹמְנָה	בֹּשְׁנָה		הִקּוֹמְנָה	קוֹמֵמְנָה		הָקֵמְנָה		הִתְקוֹמֵמְנָה	(רֹבְנָה)	
V. A.	Act.	קָם	בָּשׁ	מֵת		מְקוֹמֵם		מֵקִים		מִתְקוֹמֵם	רָב	
	Pass.	קוּם			נָקוֹם		מְקוֹלָם		מוּקָם		רוֹב	

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Table 21.—VERB MED.-RAD. DOUBLED (עע). (See pp. 41, 42.)

		1. Kal.		2. Niphal.	3. Poel.	4. Poal.	5. Hiphil.	6. Hophal.	7. Hithpael.	8. Piel.
COMPL.	3 m.	סָבַב	סֹב	נָסַב	סוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	הֵסֵב	הוּסַב	הִסְתּוֹבֵב	סִכְסֵךְ
	3 f.	סָבְבָה	סַבָּה	נָסַבָּה	סוֹבְבָה	_Conjugated like Poel._	הֵסֵבָּה	הוּסַבָּה	הִסְתּוֹבְבָה	סִכְסְכָה
	2 m.		סַבּוֹתָ	נְסַבּוֹתָ	סוֹבַבְתָּ		הֲסִבּוֹתָ	הֲסַבּוֹתָ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתָּ	סִכְסַכְתָּ
	2 f.		סַבּוֹת	נְסַבּוֹת	כוֹבַבְתְּ		הֲסִבּוֹת	הֲסַבּוֹתְ	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתְּ	סִכְסַכְתְּ
	1 c.	סָבַבְתִּי	סַבּוֹתִי	נְסַבּוֹתִי	סוֹבַבְתִּי		הֲסִבּוֹתִי	הֲסַבּוֹתִי	הִסְתּוֹבַבְתִּי	סִכְסַכְתִּי
Plur.	3 c.	סָבְבוּ	סַבּוּ	נָסַבּוּ	סוֹבְבוּ		הֵסֵבּוּ	הוּסַבּוּ	הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	סִכְסְכוּ
	2 m.		סַבּוֹתֶם	נְסַבּוֹתֶם	סוֹבַבְתֶּם		הֲסִבּוֹתֶם		הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּם	סִכְסַכְתֶּם
	2 f.		סַבּוֹתֶן	נְסַבּוֹתֶן	סוֹבַבְתֶּן		הֲסִבּוֹתֶן		הִסְתּוֹבַבְתֶּן	סִכְסַכְתֶּן
	1 c.	סָבַבְנוּ	סַבּוֹנוּ	נְסַבּוֹנוּ	סוֹבַבְנוּ		הֲסִבּוֹנוּ		הִסְתּוֹבַבְנוּ	סִכְסַכְנוּ
V. N.	Absol.	סָבוֹב	סֹב	הִסּוֹב	סוֹבֵב	_wanting_	הָסֵב			סַכְסֵךְ
	Constr.	סָבֹב	סֹב	הִסֵּב	סוֹבֵב	סוֹבַב	הָסֵב		הִסְתּוֹבֵב	סַכְסֵךְ
INCOMPL.	3 m.	יָסֹב	יִסֹּב	יֵקַל	יִסַּב	יְסוֹבֵב	יְסוֹבַב	יָסֵב	יוּסַב	יִסְתּוֹבֵב	יְסַכְסֵךְ
	3 f.	תָּסֹב	תִּסֹּב		תִּסַּב	תְּסוֹבֵב	תְּסוֹבַב	תָּסֵב	תּוּסַב	תִּסְתּוֹבֵב	תְּסַכְסֵךְ
	2 m.	תָּסֹב	תִּסֹּב		תִּסַּב	תְּסוֹבֵב		תָּסֵב	תּוּסַב	תִּסְתּוֹבֵב	תְּסַכְסֵךְ
	2 f.	תָּסֹבִּי	תִּסַּבִּי	תֵּקַלִּי	תִּסַּבִּי	תְּסוֹבְבִי		תָּסֵבִּי	תּוּסַבִּי	תִּסְתּוֹבְבִי	תְּסַכְסְכִי
	1 c.	אָסֹב	אֶסֹּב		אֶסַּב	אֲסוֹבֵב	אֲסוֹבַב	אָסֵב	אוּסַב	אֶסְתּוֹבֵב	אֲסַכְסֵךְ
Plur.	3 m.	יָסֹבּוּ	יִסַּבּוּ	יֵקַלּוּ	יִסַּבּוּ	יְסוֹבְבוּ	יְסוֹבַב	יָסֵבּוּ	יוּסַבּוּ	יִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	יְסַכְסְכוּ
	3 f.	תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תִּסֻּבֶּנָה		תִּסַּבֶּנָה	תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה	תְּסוֹבַבְנָה	תְּסִבֶּינָה		תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	תְּסַכְסֵבְנָה
	2 m.	תָּסֹבּוּ	תִּסַּבּוּ		תִּסַּבּוּ	תְּסוֹבְבוּ	תְּסוֹבַבְ	תָּסֵבּוּ	תּוּסַבּוּ	תִּסְתּוֹבְבוּ	תְּסַכְסְכוּ
	2 f.	תְּסֻבֶּינָה	תָּסֹבְּנָה		תִּסַּבֶּנָה	תְּסוֹבֵבְנָה	תְּסוֹבַבְנָה	תְּסִבֶּינָה		תִּסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	תְּסַכְסֵכְנָה
	1 c.	נָסֹב	נִסֹּב		נִסַּב	נְסוֹבֵב	נְסוֹבַב	נָסֵב	נוּסַב	נִסְתּוֹבֵב	נְסַכְסֵךְ
IMPER.	2 m.	סֹב		הִסַּב	סוֹבֵב		הָסֵב		הִסְתּוֹבֵב	סַכְסֵךְ
	2 f.	סֹבִּי		הִסַּבִּי	סוֹבְבִי		הָסֵבִּי		הִסְתּוֹבְבִי	סַכְסְכִי
Plur.	2 m.	סֹבּוּ		הִסַּבּוּ	סוֹבְבוּ	_wanting_	הָסֵבּוּ	_wanting_	הִסְתּוֹבְבוּ	סַכְסְכוּ
	2 f.	סֻבֶּינָה		הִסַּבְנָה	סוֹבֵבְנָה		הֲסִבֶּינָה		הִסְתּוֹבֵבְנָה	סַכְסֵכְנָה
V. A.	Act.	סֹבֵב		מְסוֹבֵב		מֵסֵב		מִסְתּוֹבֵב	מְסַכְסֵךְ
	Pass.	סָבוּב		נָסֵב	מְסוֹבָב	מוּסָב		

4. Poal: _Conjugated like Poel._ / _Like Poel, only with pathakh for tzere._

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Table 22. Kal Complete of Sound Verb with Suff. (See pp. 42, 43.)

Pronouns Obj., etc. visited.	8 we visited.	7 ye (f.) and ye (m.) visited.	6 they visited.	5 I visited.	4 thou (f.) visitedest.	3 thou (m.) visitedest.	2 she visited.	1 he visited.
him								
her								
thee (m.)								
thee (f.)								
me								
them (m.)								
them (f.)								
you (m.)								
you (f.) noh								
us								

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Table 23. (a) PIEL COMPLETE WITH SUFF. (*See pp.* 43, 44.)

(β) HIPHÍL COMPLETE WITH SUFF.

etc.

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Table 25. IMPERATIVE WITH SUFF. (See pp. 44, 45.)

	visit ye (f.) פֹּקְדְנָה	visit ye (m.) פִּקְדוּ	visit thou (f.) פִּקְדִי	visit thou (m.) פְּקֹד
him	פָּקְדֵנוּ	פִּקְדוּהוּ	פִּקְדִיהוּ	פָּקְדֵהוּ פָּקְדֵהוּ פָּקְדֵהוּ (פָּקְדֵם)
her			פִּקְדִיהָ	פָּקְדֶהָ פִּקְדָהּ פָּקְדֶהָ (פָּקְדָהּ)
me	פָּקְדֵנִי	פִּקְדוּנִי	פִּקְדִינִי	פָּקְדֵנִי פָּקְדֵנִי
them (m.)				
them (f.)				
us				

Table 26. Incomplete with Suff. (See p. 45.)

	Singl.	Kal		Plural.	Piel
	in o	in a		in o	in a	
	(Hebrew forms)	*(Hebrew forms)*		*(Hebrew forms)*	*(Hebrew forms)*	p. *(Hebrew form)*
	So all persons ending in a consonant.			So all persons ending in a vowel, and 2 and 3 pl. f. which become לְקַטְּלוּ.	Other persons analogously.

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Table 29. Some Nouns not ע״ע double last Radical, e.g.

	a		i		o		final ī
Sing. absol.	זְמָן	קָטֹן	כַּרְמֶל	לְאֹם	אָדֹם	עָנִי	עִבְרִי
	time	*small*	*garden*	*people*	*red*	*poor*	*Hebrew*
		(fem. קְטַנָּה)			(אֲדָמָה)		עִבְרִיָּה
							and עִבְרִית
constr.	זְמַן	קְטֹן	כַּרְמֶל	לְאֹם	אֲדֹם	עֲנִי	
with suff.	זְמַנָּם	קְטֹנּוֹ	כַּרְמִלּוֹ	לְאֻמּוֹ			
Pl. absol.	זְמַנִּים	קְטַנִּים	כַּרְמִלִּים	לְאֻמִּים	אֲדֻמִּים	עֲנִיִּים	עִבְרִיִּים
							and עִבְרִים
constr.	זְמַנֵּי	קְטַנֵּי	כַּרְמִלֵּי	לְאֻמֵּי	אֲדֻמֵּי	עֲנִיֵּי	*fem.* עִבְרִיּוֹת
with suff.	זְמַנֵּיהֶם	קְטַנֵּיהֶם	כַּרְמִלֵּיהֶם	לְאֻמֵּיהֶם			*c. mas.* עִבְרִיֵּי

Table 30. Nouns (not Segolate or Final ī) from ל״ה and פ״א dropped. (See pp. 53, 54.)

	field	seer	year	sleep	blood	hand	breast
Sing. absol.	שָׂדֶה	חֹזֶה	שָׁנָה	שֵׁנָה	דָּם	יָד	שַׁד
constr.	שְׂדֵה	חֹזֵה	שְׁנַת	שְׁנַת	דַּם	יַד	
with light suff.	שָׂדִי	חֹזִי	שְׁנָתִי	שְׁנָתִי	דָּמִי	יָדִי	
suff. 3rd sing.	שָׂדֵהוּ	חֹזֵהוּ	שְׁנָתוֹ	שְׁנָתוֹ	דָּמוֹ	יָדוֹ	
with heavy suff.	שָׂדְכֶם	חֹזְכֶם	שְׁנַתְכֶם	שְׁנַתְכֶם	דִּמְכֶם	יֶדְכֶם	
Pl. absol.	[שָׂדִים]	חֹזִים	שָׁנוֹת		דָּמִים	יָדוֹת	
						handles	
constr.	שְׂדֵי	חֹזֵי	שְׁנוֹת		דְּמֵי	יְדוֹת	
with suff.	שָׂדַי	חֹזַי	שְׁנוֹתַי		דָּמַי		
Dual absol.			שְׂפָתַיִם				
			two-lips				
constr.			שִׂפְתֵי				

Table 31. (*See p.* 54.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Fem. Trilits. and in ־ֶה	(6)
Sing. absol.	דָּבָר עוֹלָם דָּג	זָקֵן כָּתֵף	אֹיֵב מִזְבֵּחַ צְפַרְדֵּעַ שׁוּר	פָּקִיד	צְדָקָה זַעֲקָה	שְׁאֵלָה
	word an age fish	*old shoulder*	*enemy altar frog blind*	*overseer*	*justice cry*	
constr.	דְּבַר עוֹלַם דַּג	זְקַן כֶּתֶף	אֹיֵב מִזְבַּח	פְּקִיד	צִדְקַת זַעֲקַת	(שְׁאֵלַת)
with light suff.	דְּבָרִי עוֹלָמִי דָּגִי	זְקֵנִי כְּתֵפִי	אֹיְבִי מִזְבְּחִי	פְּקִידִי	צִדְקָתוֹ זַעֲקָתוֹ	שְׁאֵלָתִי
with heavy suff.	דְּבַרְכֶם עוֹלָמְכֶם דַּגְכֶם	זְקֶנְכֶם	אֹיִבְכֶם מִזְבַּחֲכֶם	פְּקִידְכֶם	צִדְקַתְכֶם זַעֲקַתְכֶם	(שְׁאֵלַתְכֶם)
Pl. absol.	דְּבָרִים עוֹלָמִים דָּגִים	זְקֵנִים	אֹיְבִים מִזְבְּחוֹת צְפַרְדְּעִים עִוְרִים	פְּקִידִים	צְדָקוֹת זְעָקוֹת	שְׁאֵלוֹת
constr.	דִּבְרֵי עוֹלְמֵי דְּגֵי	זִקְנֵי	אֹיְבֵי מִזְבְּחוֹת	פְּקִידֵי	צִדְקוֹת זַעֲקוֹת	(שְׁאֵלוֹת)
with light suff.	דְּבָרַי עוֹלָמַי דָּגַי	זְקֵנַי	אֹיְבַי	פְּקִידַי	צִדְקוֹתַי זַעֲקוֹתַי	
with heavy suff.	דִּבְרֵיכֶם עוֹלְמֵיכֶם דְּגֵיכֶם	זִקְנֵיכֶם	אֹיְבֵיכֶם מִזְבְּחוֹתֵיכֶם	פְּקִידֵיכֶם	צִדְקוֹתֵיכֶם זַעֲקוֹתֵיהֶם	
Dual absol.	כְּנָפַיִם מֶלְקָחַיִם	יְרֵכַיִם	מֹאזְנַיִם	שְׁבֻעַיִם		
	wings tongs	*thighs*	*balance*	*fortnight*		
constr.	כַּנְפֵי		מֹאזְנֵי			

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Table 32. Participles.

	masc. absol.	Singl.			Pl.		
		m. c.	fem. absol.	f. absol. & c.	m. absol.	m. c.	f. absol.
Kal act.	קֹטֵל	(same)	קֹטְלָה	קֹטֶלֶת	קֹטְלִים	קֹטְלֵי	קֹטְלוֹת
pass.	קָטוּל	קְטוּל	קְטוּלָה	קְטוּלַת	קְטוּלִים	קְטוּלֵי	קְטוּלוֹת
Niph.	נִקְטָל	(same)	נִקְטָלָה	נִקְטֶלֶת	נִקְטָלִים	נִקְטְלֵי	נִקְטָלוֹת
Piel	מְקַטֵּל	מְקַטֵּל	מְקַטְּלָה	מְקַטֶּלֶת	מְקַטְּלִים	מְקַטְּלֵי	מְקַטְּלוֹת
Pual	מְקֻטָּל	מְקֻטָּל	מְקֻטָּלָה	מְקֻטֶּלֶת	מְקֻטָּלִים	מְקֻטְּלֵי	מְקֻטָּלוֹת
Hiph.	מַקְטִיל	מַקְטִיל	מַקְטִילָה	מַקְטֶלֶת	מַקְטִילִים	מַקְטִילֵי	מַקְטִילוֹת
Hoph.	מָקְטָל	מָקְטָל	מָקְטָלָה	מָקְטֶלֶת	מָקְטָלִים	מָקְטְלֵי	מָקְטָלוֹת
Hithp.	מִתְקַטֵּל	מִתְקַטֵּל	מִתְקַטְּלָה	מִתְקַטֶּלֶת	מִתְקַטְּלִים	מִתְקַטְּלֵי	מִתְקַטְּלוֹת

Table 33. Irregular Nouns of Common Occurrence.

אָב *father*, c. אֲבִי, *suff.* אָבִי, אָבִיךָ, אָבִיו, אֲבִיכֶם, *pl.* אָבוֹת·

אָח *brother*, in *singl.* like אָב, *pl.* אַחִים, *suff.* אָחִי, אֶחָיו·

אָחוֹת *sister*, *suff.* אֲחוֹתִי, *pl.* אֲחָיוֹת, *suff.* אַחְיוֹתַי and אַחוֹתֶיהָ·

אִישׁ *man* (*absol.* and *c.*), *pl.* אֲנָשִׁים (3 times אִישִׁים), c. אַנְשֵׁי·

אִשָּׁה *woman*, c. אֵשֶׁת (once *absol*.)., *suff.* אִשְׁתִּי, *pl.* נָשִׁים, c. נְשֵׁי·

אָמָה *hand-maid*, *suff.* אֲמָתְךָ, *pl.* אֲמָהוֹת, c. אַמְהוֹת·

בַּיִת *house*, c. בֵּית, *suff.* בֵּיתִי, *pl.* בָּתִּים *bātīm* (Z., p. 141), *suff.* בָּתֵּיכֶם·

בֵּן *son*, c. בֶּן־ (or בִּן־), *suff.* בְּנֶךָ, בְּנִי, *pl.* בָּנִים, c. בְּנֵי·

בַּת *daughter* (*absol.* and *c.*), *suff.* בִּתִּי, *pl.* בָּנוֹת, c. בְּנוֹת·

חָם *father-in-law*, like אָב; חָמוֹת *mother-in-law*, like אָחוֹת·

יוֹם *day*, du. יוֹמַיִם, but *pl.* יָמִים, c. יְמֵי·

מַיִם *water* (*pl.*), c. מֵי and מֵימֵי, *suff.* מֵימֵיכֶם·

עִיר *city* (*absol.* and *c.*), *suff.* עִירְךָ, *pl.* עָרִים, c. עָרֵי·

פֶּה *mouth*, c. פִּי, *suff.* פִּי, פִּיךָ, פִּיו·

רֹאשׁ *head* (*absol.* and *c.*), *suff.* רֹאשְׁךָ, *pl.* רָאשִׁים *rāshīm*, c. רָאשֵׁי *rāshē*.

Table 34. The Cardinal Numbers from 1 to 3000 are—

(See pp. 54, 55.)

	Fem.			Masc.		Notation
	Construct	Absolute		Construct	Absolute	
	(Z., p. 1) אַחַת	(p. אַחַת) אַחַת		אַחַד	(אֶחָד) אַחַד	א	1
	שְׁתֵּי	שְׁתַּיִם		שְׁנֵי	שְׁנַיִם	ב	2
	שְׁלֹשׁ	שָׁלוֹשׁ		שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שְׁלֹשָׁה	ג	3
	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע		אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבָּעָה	ד	4
	חֲמֵשׁ	חָמֵשׁ		חֲמֵשֶׁת	חֲמִשָּׁה	ה	5
	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ		שֵׁשֶׁת	שִׁשָּׁה	ו	6
	שְׁבַע	שֶׁבַע		שִׁבְעַת	שִׁבְעָה	ז	7
	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה (§ 88)		שְׁמֹנַת	שְׁמֹנָה	ח	8
	תְּשַׁע	תֵּשַׁע		תִּשְׁעַת	תִּשְׁעָה	ט	9
	עֶשֶׂר	עֶשֶׂר		עֲשֶׂרֶת	עֲשָׂרָה	י	10
	אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה	אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה		עָשָׂר אַחַד (or עַשְׁתֵּי עָשָׂר)	עָשָׂר אַחַד	יא	11
	שְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה	שְׁתֵּים עֶשְׂרֵה		עָשָׂר שְׁנֵי (or שְׁנֵים עָשָׂר)	עָשָׂר שְׁנֵים	יב	12
	שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה			שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר		יג	13
	אַרְבַּע עֶשְׂרֵה			אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר		יד	14
	חֲמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה			חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר		טו	15
	שֵׁשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה			שִׁשָּׁה עָשָׂר		טז or יו	16
	שְׁבַע עֶשְׂרֵה			שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר		יז	17
	שְׁמֹנֶה עֶשְׂרֵה			שְׁמֹנָה עָשָׂר		יח	18
	תְּשַׁע עֶשְׂרֵה			תִּשְׁעָה עָשָׂר		יט	19
				(m. and f.) עֶשְׂרִים		כ	20

	Gen. in later books.		Gen. in earlier books.		Notation
	f.	m.	f.	m.	
	(אֶחָד)	אֶחָד וְעֶשְׂרִים	(אַחַת)	עֶשְׂרִים וְאַחַת	כא	21
	(שְׁנַיִם)	שְׁנַיִם וְעֶשְׂרִים	(שְׁתַּיִם)	עֶשְׂרִים וּשְׁתַּיִם	כב	22
	(שָׁלוֹשׁ)	שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשָׁלוֹשׁ	(שְׁלֹשָׁה)	שְׁלֹשָׁה וּשְׁלֹשִׁים	לג	33
	(אַרְבַּע)	אַרְבָּעִים וְאַרְבַּע	(אַרְבָּעָה)	אַרְבָּעָה וְאַרְבָּעִים	מד	44
	(חָמֵשׁ)	חֲמִשִּׁים וְחָמֵשׁ	(חֲמִשָּׁה)	חֲמִשָּׁה וַחֲמִשִּׁים	נה	55
	(שֵׁשׁ)	שִׁשִּׁים וָשֵׁשׁ	(שִׁשָּׁה)	שִׁשָּׁה וְשִׁשִּׁים	סו	66
	(שֶׁבַע)	שִׁבְעִים וָשֶׁבַע	(שִׁבְעָה)	שִׁבְעָה וְשִׁבְעִים	עז	77
	(שְׁמֹנֶה)	שְׁמֹנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה	(שְׁמֹנָה)	שְׁמֹנָה וּשְׁמֹנִים	פח	88
	(תֵּשַׁע)	תִּשְׁעִים וָתֵשַׁע	(תִּשְׁעָה)	תִּשְׁעָה וְתִשְׁעִים	צט	99

		Notation
מֵאָה	100	ק
מָאתַיִם	200	ר
שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת	300	ש
etc.		
אֶלֶף	1000	
אַלְפַּיִם	2000	
שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים	3000	
1000		
2000		
3000		

מֵאָה (c. מְאַת, pl. מֵאוֹת).

dual מָאתַיִם

אֶלֶף (pl. אֲלָפִים), etc.

dual אַלְפַּיִם

(שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים or שְׁלֹשֶׁת הָאֲלָפִים)

(אֶלֶף, two אַלְפַּיִם), three (or more) אֲלָפִים